DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; high easterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,609. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c.; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both houses were brief. The nomination of John G. Dorrance as Prison Commissioner was confirmed in the Senate. A public hearing before the Assembly Codes Committee on the proposed repeal of the Horton law has been set for next Wednesday. The Educational bill, embodying the recommendations of the Unification Commission, was introduced. —Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The special committee of the House yesterday decided against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts. De Armond and Littlefield will submit a minority report suggesting that Roberts be allowed to take his seat and be then expelled. Senator Teller yesterday argued against the Senate Financial bill. The measure will come to a vote Feb. 15. The Senate yesterday acted on Senator Hoar's Philippine resolution of inquiry. The committee has reported favorably on the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to elect Senators by popular vote. The Hale resolution relative to the seizures of American flour was adopted by the Senate. In the debate in the House yesterday Mr. Sibley, a Pennsylvania Democrat, defended the action of Secretary Gage in depositing money in National banks and Mr. Driggs of New York made a speech resenting imputations cast by silver men on the gold Democrats. The Clark case was taken up again yesterday by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from the front says that Gen. Buller is "making satisfactory progress." No direct word has been received to confirm or deny the report that he had attacked the Boers. Lord Roberts confirmed yesterday the reports of Gen. French's victory. The British at Mafeking accuse the Boers of deliberately firing on the woman's laager. The Marquis of Lothian, former Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, is dead. Tod Sloan is to be displaced as first jockey for Lord Beresford by Tom Weldon. Santo Domingo has agreed to comply with all demands made by France. Frenchmen in Caracas have demanded that warships be sent to the Venezuelan coast. Lieut. Commander Colwell, Attaché at London, yesterday witnessed successful tests of a new wireless electrical steering device for speedoes and submarine boats. Thirteen persons were killed in the recent dynamite explosion near Turin.—Pages 1 and 3.

Page 1.

The Chicago Board of Trade took final action prohibiting puts and calls. About 300 brokers are affected.

Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to dine at the Democratic Club to meet leaders of the party.

F. P. Owings, a former Chicago real estate operator, failed for over $5,000,000, with no assets.

An examination of the vouchers of the Mazet committee, showing an expenditure of over $46,000, revealed interesting items. Over $9,000 was spent for dinners, luncheons, and hotel bills.

John B. McDonald, the contractor to whom has been awarded the contract for the construction of the underground rapid transit tunnel, talked of his plans yesterday and said that he would be ready to proceed with the work within a month and that the tunnel would be completed in three years.

Page 3.

One man was killed and two were severely injured by the fall of a roof of a new east side building.

At the Molineux trial yesterday Nicholas A. Heckmann swore the prisoner rented a letter box from him under the name of H. C. Barnet.

A man robbed the residence of H. W. Ormsbee, 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and on coming out met a girl from whom he stole a purse, leaving silverware he had taken from the house with her.

Page 4.

Many appointments of teachers were made at the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday. Commissioner O'Brien criticised the Controller, and referred to the continued delay over the pay rolls.

Page 7.

A conference of Republican leaders will be held on Saturday to discuss, and, perhaps, to determine, the controversy over a successor to Superintendent of Insurance Payn.

Page 8.

A locomotive running south on the northbound track in the Oxford tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday killed three men and injured six others.

A civil court, for the first time, it is stated, is about to be asked to interfere with a decree of the Masonic Grand Lodge in expelling from the order Robert Kopp, against whom charges had been made and who now sues for reinstatement.

Page 9.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association for the Relief of the Sick Poor was held yesterday.

Page 14.

A suit is now pending in the City Court in which Cashier Van Order of the Gansevoort Bank is sued as partner in the defunct firm of Garner & Co., commission merchan s.

Much comment was caused in the financial district yesterday by the advertisement of George Alfred Lamb, calling for Consolidated Gas stockholders' proxies to be used at the annual meeting in the interest of reform.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

STREET CAR BUFFET SERVICE.

A Chicago Line Will Sell Luncheon, Drinks, and Cigars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Chicago Union Traction Company will in the near future inaugurate a buffet service on street cars. The arrangement will be similar to that between the Pullman Company and the railroads. The cars will be run at stated intervals, always as trailers, and will be conducted as well as any transcontinental dining car. Besides coffee and luncheon, cigars and liquors will be obtainable.

An extra fare of 5 cents will be charged for the privilege of riding on the buffet.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO LOUISVILLE.

Aldermen Refuse to Consider Levy to Make $125,000 Available.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—A perverse majority in the Board of Aldermen last night refused to take up for consideration a petition that a tax be levied for the support of a free library in order to comply with the conditions made by Andrew Carnegie when he offered a library endowment of $125,000. The petition was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries, though in the lower board it was assigned to a special committee.

Eventually the proposition will be accepted, but feeling in the Board of Aldermen is so hostile to the Mayor that they are unwilling to levy a tax for the support of the library as long as he is in office. One newspaper urges the city administration to refuse the gift, on the ground that Louisville is rich enough to endow her own library.

The owners of the Polytechnic Library, with 60,000 volumes and much valuable real estate, offer to turn it over to the city provided a tax for its support is levied, and this will eventually be done, but in the meantime there is opposition to the whole scheme.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record **February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY — Adv.**

TALKS OF TUNNEL PLANS

Mr. McDonald Will Begin Construction Within a Month.

HE WILL LEASE THE SYSTEM

Plainly His Interest to Complete the Road in Three Years—President Orr's Statement.

Contractor John B. McDonald, who will build the rapid transit tunnel, announced yesterday that he will be ready to proceed with the actual work of construction within fifteen days after the formal signing of the contract. Mr. McDonald has given assurance that he will have no difficulty in depositing the million dollars in cash or approved securities and the additional bonds of $5,000,000 and $1,000,000 respectively, so that from present appearances the work, as he says, will go on simultaneously at different points along the route, with the prospects of completion assured at the end of three years.

Mr. McDonald was a busy man yesterday. He was in and out of his temporary office at 100 Broadway all day, doing the while a multitudinous number of things, conferring with financiers, talking with would-be sub-contractors and employes, whose number is legion, and attending to other details which he described as too numerous to mention.

There has been some suspicion that injunctions might be served upon Mr. McDonald by the disappointed ones to delay the project, but counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission and other lawyers view this possibility with light hearts.

MR. M'DONALD'S PLAN.

With all his work, Mr. McDonald was in a cheerful frame of mind yesterday.

"Where will I begin work? Under a bank," was the smiling answer to a question. He continued:

"My general idea is that the work shall begin at the most difficult places, and then be carried forward by taking up the less difficult work at various points of the route; then go forward with the whole so as to have the entire work finished at one time and ready for equipment.

"About the first place to begin, and one of the most difficult along the entire route, will be the section from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second, touching the Grand Central Station, and from there through Forty-second Street to Broadway. At the Forty-second Street turn the network of surface tracks and the many sewer and other underground pipes will offer considerable interference and will have to be carefully looked after.

"I expect to have the entire road finished in three years. It will be important for me to do so as I will have to pay the interest on the bonds as fast as they are issued. Plainly, it is to my interest to get the route in running order quickly, so as to begin to earn money to meet my obligations. My intention is to begin construction within fifteen days after the signing of the contract, or within a month from now. My qualifying bonds can now be delivered at any time."

ROAD TO BE LEASED.

Mr. McDonald was asked if he would run the road after it is finished, and he replied:

"I am a contractor, not a railroad man, and I guess I had better stick to my business. The road will be leased, and it will be in good hands, but it is too early now to say anything about that.

"I will employ all the men that can be advantageously used, irrespective of political affiliations. There will be several thousand engaged in various capacities."

Asked as to his observation on the labor laws in their effect upon the contract, he said that there were but two provisions of any consequence. One is the eight-hour law, and the other relates to the use of stone which must come here in the rough and be dressed. This latter provision would naturally increase the cost of masonry work, but it is a matter which has already been taken into consideration.

"But, so far as stone is concerned," said Mr. McDonald, "I am using a great quantity of the cut stone, brought here in the rough, on Jerome Park reservoir."

"Will it be necessary to provide an extensive plant?" he was asked.

"No, because the work will be let out in small sections. I will put as many sub-contractors to work as may offer themselves, provided I am satisfied they are the right men, and can do their part of the work expeditionsly and properly. I shall sublet a single block, two blocks, or three blocks or more, and the sub-contractor will furnish the labor under him.

"There will be no trouble in getting rid of the earth, sand, and rock. I cannot say just where it will be dumped, but some will be utilized for filling purposes.

THE CONSTRUCTION SIMPLE.

"Constructing the tunnel will be simple, just like cellar digging, as rock work has no terrors in modern construction."

The formal notice that the contract had been awarded to him was handed to Mr. McDonald yesterday afternoon by Bion L. Burrows, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission.

In speaking yesterday upon the operation of the road, Controller Coler said that the contractor has the right to lease the road with the consent of the Rapid Transit Commission. This body, he added, would not object to such a step on his part if he could satisfy the board of the capability and responsibility of the sub-lessee. The main object, Mr. Coler said, is to have the road run efficiently and in a manner to give the public good service.

A rumor was current during the day that the road would be eventually turned over to the Metropolitan people, but this could not be verified.

The Commissioners will meet in a few days to discuss the issue of the bonds the money from which will be furnished as needed.

Mr. Coler said further during the day that as soon as the contract is signed the Commission will take up the question of extending the road to the Battery and thence to South Brooklyn. "I believe the Mayor will be in favor of it also," he said, "as it follows logically what we have already done."

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Commission, again made the statement yesterday that the tunnel is only a beginning in the city's rapid transit ventures.

"The problem," he said, "is not yet solved, by any means. The tunnel is good as far as it goes, but this is a growing city, and there will still exist a problem when this road is finished.

WANTS BROADWAY TUNNEL.

"If anybody shall come along with a good plan for rapid transit we will be obliged to consider it if he makes his case good and can show that the city will be benefited. Doubtless some day we will see a tunnel running under Broadway. It was, in my estimation, a mistake not to have the tunnel there before putting it anywhere else. The Broadway propery owners thought, however, that it would injure their property values. It is not at all unlikely that before this tunnel has been running very long these same property owners will come to the conclusion that they want a tunnel under Broadway."

The date for the formal breaking of the ground has not yet been determined. This part of the programme rests with the Rapid Transit Commission. There seems to be a considerable sentiment for a public ceremony to which officials from neighboring cities may be asked.

In addition to the army of unemployed now in the city, the next few days, it is said, will see a great influx of laboring men from other cities, who will come here at the prospect of employment on the great undertaking. This work will obviously be a boon to labor; and, it was pointed out, the letting loose of so much money for construction, equipment, and service within the next few years, will have a notably stimulating effect in numerous lines of commerce.

Roughly speaking, so it was said yesterday, the iron, steel, and granite to be used in the construction of the system will approximate in value $12,000,000, while the labor account may reach a sum not far from $15,000,000.

METROPOLIS COMPANY'S BID.

Mr. Hough on Failure of Combined Interests to Compete.

The rapid transit construction contract awarded to John B. McDonald has caused disappointment, as has been intimated, to the various interests which were combined with the Metropolis Company. Among the rumors as to the failure of this combination to compete was one which gained considerable credence yesterday. It was to the effect that David L. Hough, President of the United Company, had at the last moment withdrawn his share of the required certified check of $150,000.

Both Mr. Hough and his counsel, A. C. Hume, deny this. When Mr. Hume was asked about the rumor last night, he said:

"I know all about this affair, but I am not sure I am ready to talk now."

Mr. Hume then consulted with Mr. Hough, who on his own behalf said:

"Some of the published stories are hardly worth dignifying by a reply. I devoted many months and considerable money to the perfecting of my plans preparatory to making a bid for the tunnel. I was at the head of the United Engineering and Contracting Company, which is doing the engineering work for the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company. We were prepared with our bid when it was suggested we join with the Metropolis Company. The proposition was absolutely fair, and we went into it because it was represented to us that there were certain people in the company.

"There was no dispute about our share of the work. I did not withdraw on that account.

"None of the bidders got together until last Saturday, and then we did not come to a final understanding until Sunday. On Monday we met at a certain Wall Street bank prepared with our certified checks, but the representative of the Metropolis Company failed to show up in time, so I withdrew.

"I believe that it was entirely due to an accident that the agent of the financiers did not put in an appearance at the proper time."

Both Mr. Hough and Mr. Hume declined positively to disclose the names of the men back of the Metropolis Company further than to say that Frederick B. Esler was its President.

From some of those interested it was learned that among the Directors were Charles L. Sprague, Edward Lauterbach, W. Seward Webb, and Gen. Charles Miller of Franklin, Penn.

When asked if John C. Sheehan had any interest in the Metropolis Company, Mr. Hough replied:

"No, he has none now; he was out of it before we combined to make our bid."

MR. WHITNEY TO MR. ORR.

Declares the Metropolitan Will Do All It Can to Aid the Rapid Transit Construction.

President Alexander E. Orr, of the Rapid Transit Commission, yesterday received the following letter from William C. Whitney:

"New York, Jan. 16, 1900.
"871 Fifth Avenue.

"My Dear Mr. Orr:

"I cannot begin this day without offering to you and your associates my sincere congratulations upon the success of your long labor.

"It is apparent you have responsible and capable parties bidding and the work will necessarily be completed.

"The Metropolitan Company, I promise you, will do all in its power to aid the work, no matter which bid you accept, and will loyally stand by your efforts in every way. Yours very truly,

"W. C. WHITNEY.

"To Alexander E. Orr, Chairman.

"I should say perhaps that the company has no connection with nor responsibility for either bid. The credit of undertaking this great work belongs to others, but we will aid them in all ways possible."

THE MANHATTAN WILL BUILD.

Elevated Road to be Extended from 177th Street to Bedford Park Station — Work Begins Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The State Railroad Commission to-day received from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company of New York City, a letter announcing that the road will extend its lines on the east side from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the Bronx Park at Bedford Park Station. The letter from Mr. Gould is as follows:

"Gentlemen: Referring to your communication of Jan. 10, in answer thereto I beg to inclose certified copy of action taken by the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company at its meeting to-day authorizing the immediate extension of its east side lines from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to the Bronx Park at Bedford Park Station. Respectfully yours,

"GEORGE J. GOULD, President."

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met at the office of the company on Tuesday, all the members of the committee being present, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The Board of Railroad Commissioners, on the third day of January, 1900, have recommended to this company that it proceed without delay to construct its railroad on its route from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park Station.

"Resolved, That the Manhattan Railway Company accepts said recommendation of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and will proceed to carry the same into effect.

"Resolved, That the officers of the company, with the approval of the Executive Committee, are authorized to enter into the necessary contracts for the extension and construction of the railroad of this company from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park Station, and that the new construction be adapted for the use of electricity upon the plans heretofore adopted by this company, and that it proceed so that the new portion of the railroad, from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park Station, may be occupied for purposes of travel at the same time that the electrical equipment of the company's railroad on Third Avenue is completed south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street."

"PUTS AND CALLS" PROHIBITED

Chicago Board of Trade Takes Final Action, Stopping All Privilege Trading—About 300 Brokers Affected.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Trading in "puts" and "calls" on the Board of Trade was finally and absolutely prohibited by the Directors of the Board to-day, and the rule to that effect passed yesterday by the Directors was read from the gallery by Secretary Stone. At a meeting of the Directors to-day so-called privilege trading was defined as dishonorable conduct.

It is said that the action of the Directors not only prohibits the passing of money around the floor in payment for privileges, but makes it a violation of the rules to operate in puts and calls in the regular market in any way. Traders, it is said, will not be allowed to either put or call wheat or any other article by means of privileges in the course of the regular session, as is now largely the custom.

Privilege trading is said to afford a livelihood to about 300 brokers on the Board, and it is said that active agitation toward making trading in "puts" and "calls" legal will be the result, the agitation taking the form of attempts at legislation.

Every Hour a Train.

Leaves Grand Central Station for Buffalo and the West; 150 miles of the Hudson River; 92 miles of the Mohawk Valley; unsurpassed scenery; perfect track, by the New York Central. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

BRYAN TO MEET LEADERS.

Accepts Invitation to Dine at the Democratic Club—Not Expected to Make a Speech.

William Jennings Bryan yesterday sent a telegram from Frankfort, Ky., to John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, signifying his acceptance of Mr. Keller's invitation to a dinner to be held at the clubhouse during Mr. Bryan's visit to this city.

Mr. Bryan set no date for the dinner, but Mr. Keller hopes to have it take place on next Tuesday evening. As yet it has not been decided who among the Democratic leaders of the Greater New York shall take part in the dinner, but it is Mr. Keller's intention to have as many as can conveniently be accommodated in the large dining hall of the clubhouse. This room will seat about 100 persons, and it is possible that that number will be asked to dine with Mr. Bryan. Before and after the dinner an informal reception will be held at which members of the club will be presented to Mr. Bryan.

According to present plans, Mr. Bryan will not be expected to make a speech either at the dinner or at the reception. The intention is to regard him as a distinguished Democrat, who is accepting the hospitality of a club member, and all formality will, as far as possible, be avoided.

Bryan and the Money Question.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—Col. William Jennings Bryan to-night addressed a meeting at Music Hall, held under the direction of the Cincinnati Bimetallic Council. In the course of his speech he said he had been asked to drop the financial question; but he believed in the double standard, and as to dropping the money question, there was no man in the Nation big enough to let that question fall in such a way as to break it.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Plans for Seating Delegates Are Being Perfected—Newspapers Apply for Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Hanna, Senator Scott, Joseph H. Manley, and the architect of the Republican National Convention Hall at Philadelphia, together with Mr. Shields, Chairman of the Philadelphia Convention Committee, met this morning at the house of Senator Hanna to consider the preliminary plans for the arrangement of the convention hall.

The architect brought his sketches of the exterior and interior of the auditorium, and explained how he had divided the interior so as to conveniently place the delegates and alternates, the Executive Committee, the press, and the telegraph companies and the spectators, who are to be provided for. It was found, after a brief consideration of the plans, that there would have to be but little alteration of the original sketches in order to bring all the delegates and alternates, some 1,800 in number, within a space that corresponds to the orchestra of a theatre. This will be accomplished by pushing back the stage a short distance and advancing the floor seats.

The proposed plan will seat the working representatives of the press, to the number of about 500, immediately in front of and at both sides of the presiding officer's desk. Part of the newspaper men will have seats lower than the stage, so that from the stage the audience can be seen over their heads. The newspaper men seated at each side of the stage will be raised above the stage so that they may all have an unobstructed view of the convention.

Applications have been pouring in upon the Educational Committee for places for representatives of the press ever since the place and date were fixed. It will be at least two months, says Mr. Manley, before the assignments of seats will be made. A local committee in Philadelphia, acting with members of the press and the standing committee of press correspondents at Washington, will agree upon a basis of distribution and the seats will be assigned on some basis satisfactory to all concerned.

That the National Committee will be obliged to revise some of the applications for seats may be assumed when it is stated, on the authority of a member of the National Committee, that one New York paper has asked for sixty seats in the convention for the use of its force during the sessions. It will get something less than that.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN WANTED.

If Republican and from the West, He May Get a Vice Presidential Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A row of New York candidates for the Vice Presidency having been bowled out, leaving only Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in the attitude of an expectant, the expected agitation for a candidate from another section has begun. With the utterances of Senator Scott of West Virginia to-day favoring the nomination of a Western man, and possibly a Republican acceptable to the German voters, there is at once apparent a desire to draw back the large German vote that has been suspected of a waning interest in the Republican Party.

"The Republican Party should nominate a good Western man," said Senator Scott to-day. "It is not yet settled by a great deal that the place is to go to the East, and there is little use in that notion becoming fixed. A good Western man stands a splendid chance for the nomination. There is Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. He would make an ideal candidate. There is also Henry C. Payne, from the same State. Another strong man would be Gen. Harrison Gray Otis of California. Any one of these men would give strength to the Republican ticket."

Senator Scott is a member of the Republican National Committee. He is a member of the Special Committee of that body which has charge of the convention to be held in Philadelphia and met with the special committee this morning to consider plans which had been submitted by the Philadelphia people for a convention hall. Senator Scott is also one of a number of Republicans who believe that it will be well to give recognition to the Germans in some way. If this cannot be done by the nomination of a prominent German-American the next best thing is said to be the nomination of a man acceptable to the Germans and in whom they have confidence.

New Jersey politicians have not concluded to give up all idea of a candidate to succeed the late Mr. Hobart. They say that had Mr. Hobart lived he would have been renominated. This, it is claimed, morally gives the office to New Jersey. Under these arguments the politicians are trimming their sails for a fight for Attorney General Griggs, if he will permit the use of his name.

CAMPAIGN MONEY TO BE PAID.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—President Burk of the Citizens' Convention Association to-day emphatically denied the report sent from Washington that the committee was unable to redeem its pledge of $100,000 for the National Committee to open the campaign. He asserts that no fear of failure is entertained, and that the $100,000 will be forthcoming. William L. Elkins of this city is said to have remarked to Senator Hanna:

"Don't worry over that $100,000 promised the National Committee, Senator. If it is not made up by the time you need it, call upon me, and I will make good the deficiency."

No City Lighting Plant for Bayonne.

Bayonne will not own its own electric lighting plant as proposed, as City Attorney Benny has given an opinion holding that the city has not the power to do so. The Committee on Water, Streets and Drainage has drawn a new lighting contract with a private concern now doing the work, but it is claimed by some of the Councilmen that the rate is too high, and the matter has been held over for investigation.

A Champagne Triumph.

Unsurpassed quality and unprecedented importations—109,503 cases in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, are the features of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, whose vintage of 1895, now being imported, is unusually fine.—Adv.

MAZET COMMITTEE COSTS

Over $9,000 Spent for Dinners, Luncheons, and Hotel Bills.

MAZET'S EXPENSES WERE $554

Included $20 for Flowers for Funeral of J. C. Crawford—One Hotel Received Over $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Official announcement was made at the Controller's office this afternoon that $46,066 had been paid out up to date for bills incurred by the late Mazet investigating committee which was appointed by the last Assembly to examine into the workings of the New York City departments.

The amount appropriated for the use of the committee was $50,000, and it is admitted to-night by members of the committee that it will be necessary to ask the present Legislature for an additional sum of money in order to pay all outstanding indebtedness, including the fees of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, and his associates, who have up to this time only received $4,000. It is not known how much more money will be asked for, but it is said that at the lowest figure $25,000 will be needed.

A thorough investigation to-day of the vouchers on file in Controller Morgan's office disclosed the amounts paid out of the Mazet Committee's appropriation and the purposes for which the money was spent. All orders for money were signed by Chairman Mazet and approved by Speaker Nixon. The following table will show how most of the money was disposed of:

ITEMIZED EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid to counsel on account:	
Frank Moss	$2,000.00
John Proctor Clarke	1,000.00
Francis E. Laimbeer	1,000.00
Personal expenses of members:	
Robert Mazet, Chairman	554.57
Edward F. Fallows	189.37
Benjamin Hoffman	76.50
Thomas M. Castello	428.13
Anthony J. Boland	536.15
Harris Wilson	39.92
James B. McEwan	113.34
Amounts paid to order of Frank Moss for salaries of employes, including detectives and subpoena servers and other expenses, exclusive of fees of stenographers	15,849.18
Expenses of Sergeants at Arms:	
James C. Crawford	756.16
Frank W. Johnston	716.66
Fees of stenographers	11,293.50
Salaries of doorkeepers, janitors, messengers, &c.	1,405.12
Hotels, dinners, luncheons, &c., for members of the committee and attachés	9,229.20
Miscellaneous charges	165.40
Total	$45,425.20

All office expense incurred by counsel such as pay for typewriters, clerks, agents, subpoena servers, &c., was paid to Mr. Moss, who employed his own assistants. In many of the bills submitted by Mr. Moss there were charges for various sums paid for "services of persons whose names cannot be divulged." Mr. Moss hired his detectives from W. L. Sayer. An item in Mr. Moss's bill, which was paid on May 25, was "for furniture for office of counsel," which amounted to $131.83. In two of Mr. Moss's bills there appears the name of Birdie J. Moss, who received small amounts for services rendered as a stenographer.

Among the items in Chairman Mazet's personal expense bill, which was paid to him on Oct. 17 last, there appears a charge of $20 for flowers sent to the funeral of James C. Crawford on Oct. 4. Mr. Crawford served as Sergeant at Arms of the Mazet committee up to the time of his death. Mr. Mazet also paid out money for "confidential services" performed by persons whose names cannot be divulged.

All the members of the committee disposed of a good deal of money for messengers, telegrams, telephone charges, railroad fares, and luncheons and dinners on trains going to and from Albany to New York and from their homes to New York and return. These meals were exclusive of those eaten by the members and attachés of the committee while in New York and which were paid for separately.

Of the amount paid for hotel bills, the Hotel Cadillac received $7,166.27 for "rooms, restaurant, and livery." Of the balance the greater part went to F. J. Allen of the Astor House restaurant for luncheons and dinners. The hotel bills paid by the State are regarded as being rather heavy in view of the fact that four of the seven members of the committee—Messrs. Mazet, Fallows, Wilson, and Hoffman—are residents of New York City, where the sessions of the committee were held.

Much speculation is being indulged in here regarding the amount which will be allowed to Mr. Moss, John Proctor Clarke, and Francis E. Laimbeer for their services if the present Legislature grants the extra appropriation which will be asked for. A prominent Republican Assemblyman said to-night that Mr. Moss and Mr. Clarke would probably receive $10,000 each, while Mr. Laimbeer would be allowed $5,000.

His explanation of why Mr. Clarke, as associate counsel, should receive the same amount as Mr. Moss, who was chief counsel, was that Mr. Clarke was consulted all along by the committeemen, and is now engaged in revising the testimony which is to be printed for distribution. The printing and indexing will cost some more money, it being said that the indexing alone will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000.

FAMILY SPENT $4 A WEEK.

In This Way the Wilsons, Who Lived on the Co-operative Plan, Amassed a Fortune of $100,000.

Surrogate Abbott of Brooklyn heard testimony yesterday in the contest over the will of Robert Wilson. An interesting story of the lives of the Wilson family has been developed by the trial. Robert Wilson and his brothers and sisters lived together on the co-operative plan for half a century, and jointly amassed a fortune of about $100,000.

Robert Wilson was a journeyman jeweler and lived at 329 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. In 1849 his surviving parent, his mother, died, and soon afterward Robert called a family council, at which it was agreed by him, his brother John, and his sisters, Jane, Charlotte, and Margaret, that they should all go to work, make a "family fund" of their earnings, and live together. Part of the agreement was, according to the testimony before the Surrogate, that they should live very frugally. Margaret died some years later, but the brothers and sisters continued to live together co-operatively until July, 1898, when Robert, the family "banker," died. From the savings of the five he had accumulated $80,000 in bonds and mortgages, the house 329 Greene Avenue, and some real estate in East New York.

Just prior to his death Robert made a will, by which he left one-third of the property to his brother John, in trust, and one-third to each of the surviving sisters.

John claims that he did not understand at the time the will was made that his share was left in trust, and signed a consent that the will be entered for the first time learned that he could not control his share. The contest of the will was then begun.

John, in describing how the "family fund" was accumulated, said that the weekly household expenses of the family did not average more than $4.

The Best Sporting Pages

in Greater New York are found in the BROOKLYN EAGLE. On Sundays the Eagle devotes more space to high class sports than any other newspaper. Last Sunday's Eagle contained reports of fifteen important sporting events not mentioned by The Sun, and eighteen reports not printed in The Tribune. Other newspapers were left far behind.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILE CAUSES RUNAWAY

Accident Near Greenwich Greatly Affects William Rockefeller, Whose Vehicle Was Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 17.—William Rockefeller a few days ago rode over from North Tarrytown to his Greenwich farm in an automobile. He was accompanied by an engineer, who was giving the Standard Oil magnate points regarding the running of the carriage, so that Mr. Rockefeller might secure a license as an engineer. All went well until Byram Hill was reached, when a horse driven by Mrs. Herbert Smith, of Round Hill, became frightened at the horseless vehicle and ran away. The carriage was overturned and Mrs. Smith and a young woman who was with her were thrown out and bruised.

Mr. Rockefeller immediately brought his vehicle to a stop, and, alighting, went to the ladies' assistance. Several small boys of the neighborhood gathered, and in the excitement of the moment Mr. Rockefeller drew from his pocket a silver half dollar and dispatched one of the youngsters to Merritt's stables in Greenwich for a carriage to take the ladies to their home.

"Who'll pay fer de rig?" queried the youngster, as he started off.

Mr. Rockefeller had forgotten this important adjunct and called the boy back. He again went down in his pocket and, handing the boy a card, remarked, "You hurry off; present this card to Mr. Merritt, and that will be sufficient." Mr. Rockefeller remained at the scene of the accident until the carriage arrived, and was so nervous and excited over the affair that, although within a mile of his farm, he abandoned the trip and returned seventeen miles to his home.

Since the accident Mr. Rockefeller has had the damaged carriage repaired and has also sent a neat check to the injured ladies.

INDIANS SEEK INDEPENDENCE.

The Yaquis Offer Inducements to Americans to Come to Their Aid in Sonora.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 17.—A circular received in this city indicates that the Yaqui Indians have attempted to establish a form of civil government and proclaim the independence of Sonora. The circular is in the form of an appeal to the American people, and is signed by Manuel Sauveda, President, and Teresa Duryea, Jesus Escalente, Harry Herbot, John Dwyer, Tenebanto, and Julian Villa, members of the Junta.

The proclamation is dated Bavispe, Sonora, a town on the Bavispe River, one of the streams that further down form the Yaqui River, in an isolated region of Sierra Madres. The seat of government is located there and army headquarters at Oposura and Potam. The proclamation declares the object of the war is the independence of Sonora, "because it is not right that a superior race should submit to an inferior."

All Americans are invited to enlist and a promise is made that in the event of Yaquiri triumph no foreigners except Americans will be allowed in Sonora for ten years. The circular says that when the Americans were fighting the Spaniards the Yaquis offered the services of 2,500 soldiers fresh from the battlefield and the Mexican Government, in its hatred of the United States, prevented the Yaquis helping them and ever since has heaped injury and indignity upon the Yaquis.

It declares that the Mexican army is composed of robbers and convicts and has murdered Americans in order to put the blame on the Indians and prejudice Americans against them. Señor Francisco Mallen, Mexican Consul in this city, a cousin of Torres, commander in Sonora, was shown the circular, and said:

"The claims of the Indians are simply ridiculous. If they ever offered to assist the United States no one has heard of it. The claim to establish the independence of Sonora is absurd, as the Indians are but a small fraction of the population. The charge that the Mexicans have killed Americans is beneath contempt."

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER'S PENSION

He Refuses to Accept More Than $50 a Month and Causes the Withdrawal of a Bill Increasing It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Gen. John M. Palmer, who was the candidate of the gold Democrats for President in 1896, is a pensioner, receiving $50 a month. Some of his friends, thinking that this pension was insufficient in view of his services to his country and the injuries he received, determined to secure, if possible, the passage of a bill doubling the amount. This, it seems, was without Gen. Palmer's knowledge. A bill increasing his pension to $100 a month was drawn and presented to Senator Cullom of Illinois, who introduced it on Dec. 6. When this came to the veteran's ears he promptly sent the following letter to the friend who informed him of it:

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 10, 1899.

My Dear Sir: I have received your note of Dec. 8. I could not accept an increase of my pension, because I have said to my friends that the present pension ($50) is what I desired. I am greatly obliged to you for your effort in my behalf, because I know it was dictated by friendship for me. Please inform Senator Cullom of my wishes. JOHN M. PALMER.

All efforts to shake the General's determination proved unavailing, and at length the letter was given to Senator Cullom. The latter withdrew his bill, and in explaining the circumstances of its introduction, said: "I thought that if there was anybody in this country entitled to a pension of $100, Gen. Palmer was that man."

FAILS FOR OVER $5,000,000.

Former Chicago Real Estate Operator a Voluntary Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—An indebtedness of $5,564,917, said to be the largest schedule of liabilities ever presented for discharge under the National bankruptcy act, is set forth in a petition in voluntary bankruptcy filed in the United States District Court to-day by Francis P. Owings, who was formerly interested largely in real estate in Chicago.

The petitioner built the Owings Building, now the Bedford, at Dearborn and Adams Streets, which was the first skyscraper in the West. He purchased leasehold interests in much property and assumed a number of mortgages, which were afterward foreclosed.

Some of the creditors are: William Strong, $1,485,000; Thomas Hogan, $297,000; Valentine Turner, $594,000; Perkins Bass, $654,500; unknown owners of property at No. 67-69 and 73-75 Plymouth Place, $475,200 and $247,500, respectively; J. B. Jeffery, $274,500; C. E. Berger, $631,000; Northwestern Life Insurance Company, $150,000.

Mr. Owings is now a stock broker and operator. He has no property.

MONEY IN CHICAGO TELEPHONES.

Company Earned $676,559 Last Year and Increases Its Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Stockholders of the Chicago Telephone Company, over 41,500 shares out of a total of 50,000 being represented at the meeting, unanimously approved the proposition to increase the authorized capital stock from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, the additional $10,000,000 to be issued from time to time as may be needed for improving and extending the plant. Chauncey Keep was elected a Director to succeed the late Norman Williams.

The financial statement showed an increase in gross earnings of $960,705, or 15.6 per cent., as compared with 1898, against an increase of 11.3 per cent. last year, 5.94 per cent. in 1897, and 11.1 per cent. in 1896. The net earnings of $676,559 were the largest in the history of the company, and, notwithstanding the increase in the dividend requirement resulting from the issuance of $663,500 new stock during the year, the surplus for the year increased $3,427.

Best Guide to New York City.

Eagle Almanac, 1900; 640 pages; new maps, city street directory, statistical information about every local institution. For sale everywhere. Price, 25 cts.—Adv.

BULLER SURPRISES BOERS

Takes Their Forces Unawares at Potgieter's Drift.

OCCUPIES THE HILLS BEYOND

Gen. Warren Crosses the Little Tugela River Five Miles West and Secures a Good Position.

LONDON

this part of the field was now ended, and the finale was a terrible fusillade all along the line, the crash of which almost drowned the incessant thunder above.

"Meanwhile a more exciting contest was in progress in the direction of Wagon Hill. At 2 o'clock a storming party, furnished by the Hurlsmith commando, crept slowly and cautiously along a donga in the valley which divides our posts from their camp. A few well-aimed rifle shots killed our pickets.

"Taking the advantage of every inch of cover, the Boers then gradually reached the crest of the heights. Here a body of light horse was posted, but they were forced to retire before the advance of the Free Staters, there being no breastworks for defense on the western shoulder of the hill. With little to impede their progress the enemy soon came to an emplacement, where they surprised working parties of the Gordon Highlanders and the Sixteenth Rifles.

"Lieut. Digby Jones of the Royal Engineers, collected ing a handful of men, made a gallant effort to hold the position but the numbers were against him, and, after a stubborn resistance, he was driven back, and the enemy got possession of the summit. Even then, however, the Free Staters were afraid to venture far or to face the heavy fire from the sangar. Here it was that Lieut. Macnaghten and thirty of the Gordons were captured, although not until every man among them was wounded.

"At 5 o'clock Col. Edwards, with two squadrons of Light Horse, arrived upon the scene, and the Twenty-first Battery of the Royal Field Artillery, under Major Hewitt, came into action, preventing the storming party being reinforced from the Boer camp.

"At the same time the Eighteenth Hussars and the Fifth Lancers checked the movement from the spruit on our right flank. Nevertheless our position at this point had become critical. Our men had retired for cover behind the northern slope, while the enemy had made their way into the pass dividing them from the hill. Major Bowen rallied a few of the Rifles, but fell while leading them to the charge. His example was at once followed by Lieut. Tod, but the latter met the same fate.

"The enemy were making good the footing they had already secured in the emplacement when Major Miller Walnutt, calling the scattered Gordons together, charged in and drove them back. Having thus cleared the ground he joined Lieut. Digby Jones in a newly prepared emplacement on the western shoulder.

"A pause ensued for a time, but the Boers were not yet finally beaten. Taking advantage of the storm now raging, they essayed to capture the position by another rush. Three of their leaders reached the parapet, but were shot down by Lieut. Digby Jones and Lieut. Walnutt, the latter of whom also fell.

"The renewed check effectually discouraged the assailants, and the deadly duel was now practically at an end. Nevertheless small parties of the braver spirits kept up a murderous fire on our men from behind the rocks."

"The moment had evidently arrived to strike the final blow, and Col. Park quickly issued the necessary orders. Three companies of Devonshires, led by Capt. Lafone, Lieut. Field, and Lieut. Masterson, made a brilliant charge across the open under a terrific fire, and fairly hurled the enemy down the hill at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the struggle Capt. Lafone and Lieut. Field were killed and Lieut. Masterson received no fewer than ten wounds.

"This was a fitting close to a struggle that had lasted sixteen hours, during which every rifle and gun had been brought to bear. Our position was now secure. The attacks on the north and east had also been repulsed, and the grand assault had failed all along the line.

"The Boers lost heavily. They admit that the engagement was the most severe blow their arms had sustained since the opening of the campaign. They were confident of their ability to capture the town and had called upon reinforcemtnts from Colenso to assist at the expected victory. Our losses also were considerable.

"Early in the morning the Earl of Ava was mortally wounded while accompanying Col. Ian Hamilton to the scene of action.

"The garrison awaits the coming of relief with renewed confidence."

FIGHTING ON MODDER RIVER.

MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—There was a demonstration in force, under Gen. Methuen, yesterday, a division being engaged, with the object of ascertaining the strength and disposition of the Boer force, and also in order to try to withdraw the Boers from Kimberley, where, lately, they have been active. The British discovered the Boers in great force and being reinforced from the direction of Jacobsdal.

At 4:30 the artillery opened fire, the shells dropping in the Boer intrenchments with great precision. The attack was directed against the Boer left. The firing continued until sunset, mostly with artillery, although the Guards, on the right, fired some long-range volleys. The Boers reserved their fire until the British were returning to camp, in the darkness, when six shells followed them. There were no casualties among the British troops.

FRENCH'S VICTORY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 16, evening:

"On the 15th the Boers made a determined attack on French's advance post, held by the New Zealand Mounted Rifles and a detachment of the First Yorkshires.

"The Boers were repulsed, having twenty killed. Their wounded estimated not less than fifty. The attack was preceded by a long-range fire from one gun.

"Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

Gen. French's success, though consoling to the British, is recognized as being only a side issue. The country is grateful to learn that the British losses in this engagement were only six killed and five wounded.

The news that two transports with troops have been ordered from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth indicates that substantial reinforcements are on their way to Gen. French.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 16.—The Boers opened an artillery duel this morning, using a captured British fifteen-pounder, which the British gunners ultimately silenced. The British kept up a searching fire all day long on the Boer kopjes, and also dragged up another gun to the summit of Coleskop.

A Cabinet Council To-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Ministers are gathering for a Cabinet Council, which will probably be held to-morrow.

BOERS SAID TO FIRE ON WOMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following dispatch has been received from Mafeking, under date of Jan. 3:

"The enemy began a renewed and vigorous bombardment Jan. 1, and deliberately fired six nine-pounder shells into the women's laager, killing a little girl and wounding two children. The strategical position is unchanged."

"Col. Baden-Powell sent a strong protest to Commandant Snyman against shelling the women's laager.

"Two mules killed by a shell were eaten by the Kafirs."

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 15.—A dispatch by way of Beira, dated Jan. 11, announces that Col. Plumer has arrived near Mochudi, about 100 miles north of Mafeking, with a portion of his forces from Tuli.

WARNED TO REMOVE THE WOMEN

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated to-day, says Gen. Gatacre has protested to the Boer commandant at Stormberg against allowing the wives and daughters of the Boer soldiers to reside in or near the camp.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 17.—Gen. Gatacre has warned the Boer Commandant that, if the women are not removed, they must take their chance of being shot in the event of an attack. All is quiet here.

SAYS BOERS ARE DISHEARTENED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"An old British resident in the Boer Republic, who has just been expelled, informs me that 10 per cent. of the Free State commandos are Britishers or British born, who have been compelled to go to the front. The Boers are so disappointed and disheartened that he predicts that a single big reverse would be followed by a wholesale dispersal of the Free Staters, who are disgusted with the Transvaalers.

"They have no money and no food stuffs except unground wheat and mealies, in the Free State, and the payment of official salaries has been suspended. In consequence of defective transport, the men at the front often go for days without food. Rifle ammunition is running short, and what was condemned by Gen. Joubert at the beginning of the war as dangerous is now being used.

"A correspondent of The Standard and Diggers' News says that the Boers in Natal are quarrelsome, cantankerous, overweary of waiting and of the hardships of camp life, and that they criticise their Generals.

"Information from Pretoria says the Boer Government refuses to accept the claim for licenses made by absentee Outlanders. It is difficult to trust to the efficiency of Portuguese control over goods passing through here to the Transvaal. There is little doubt that goods are smuggled over the border; but it is impossible to say whether these are contraband, owing to the fact that the Boer agents command unlimited money, and that the Portuguese officials can easily be bribed or hoodwinked."

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The War Office declines the offer of a Third Battalion of Northamptonshire militia, saying that no more militia will be sent abroad. It seems probable that only 5,000, instead of 10,000 yeomanry will be mobilized.

The War Office sent for Lord Strathcona yesterday, and he had a long interview with the officials, particularly Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. The details of his force have been arranged and cabled to Canada.

Mr. J. J. Van Alen's offer to give a field hospital section, to consist of three wagons, twenty-five cots, and twenty transport animals, with all the appliances, has been accepted by the War Office. The section will be called the American Section of the hospital to which it is attached.

The Durban correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The Government has canceled the orders calling out the rifle associations for active service.

"It is reported that smallpox has broken out in the Boer camps in Natal."

CAPE OFFICIALS SNUB ROBERTS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Jan. 16, says:

"Attorney General Solomon, who went to meet Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, informed his colleagues in the Cape Cabinet that, if none of them went, he would not refrain from going. All declined. Mr. Schreiner (the Premier) sent his secretary. Mr. Solomon was hooted by the crowd; but his action is now approved.

"Lords Roberts and Kitchener have taken buildings for permanent offices."

Revival Meeting at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Rev. Allen Senser, a Wesleyan army Chaplain in London, says that prayer meetings have been held daily for some time in Ladysmith and been regularly attended by more than one thousand men, with the result that there has been a marked spiritual revival.

Australian Volunteers Depart.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 17.—The departure of the second Australian contingent for South Africa to-day took place amid unprecedented scenes. The streets were decorated and were thronged with enthusiastic crowds of demonstrators. Outside the United States Consulate was a streamer bearing the words, "America wishes Australia's patriots godspeed."

ARMS SHIPPED TO THE BOERS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Some well-grounded rumors that large shipments of arms were being sent from New York to South Africa for the use of the Boers has directed attention to the two firms in this city who are doing a big business in guns and ammunition.

While the officials of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Marlin Fire Arms Company were both non-committal, neither would deny that the arms were for the Boers. They admit that they are doing a big business now, larger than the season would warrant, and practically conceded that this rush is due to orders from the Transvaal. The arms and ammunition are shipped to New York, and then under the guise of provisions, &c., find their way aboard tramp steamers for South Africa.

PRO-BOER MEETING IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—At a large meeting held in Faneuil Hall to-night resolutions of sympathy with the Boers were adopted, after a number of speeches which provoked much enthusiasm. George Fred Williams was the principal speaker.

The resolutions recite that the struggle of the Boers is essentially the same as that in which this country engaged over a century ago, and that the meeting extended its "heartiest sympathies to the brave burghers of our sister republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State in the gallant contest they are making for the maintenance of their freedom."

The action of Great Britain—"the bully among the nations"—is denounced, and President McKinley is urged to construe strictly the neutrality laws against Great Britain. Protest is also made against the seizure of American goods, and finally it is provided that copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to President McKinley and his Cabinet, President Krüger of the Transvaal, Dr Leyds, the Transvaal representative in Europe; President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary.

Speeches were also made by George F. Hollis, former United States Consul at Cape Town; P. J. Flatley, who presided in the absence of A. E. Pillsbury; Prof. C. Miller Reid of Harvard University, and others, and letters were read from Senator George F. Hoar and others assuring the meeting of their entire sympathy with the objects for which it was held.

WARSHIPS GUARD TRANSPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—It is stated here that there are British warships within easy reach of the Mississippi assigned to the duty of escorting the mule transports when they shall have been loaded with animals at New Orleans for South Africa.

The presence of the warships in the Gulf waters is said to have been brought about by advices received at the British War Office in London to the effect that two old hulks had been fitted out by American sympathizers with the Boers with the avowed intention of capturing and sinking the mule transports as soon as they left the mouth of the river on their voyage across the Atlantic. These advices, it is said, placed in charge of the buying of mules in this country for the British Army.

Capt. Marsham to-day admitted that there were British warships within easy call of the river's mouth, and, while not absolutely denying the fact that he had received information of the alleged Boer expedition, he reasoned against the possibility of the expedition being in existence.

FRANCE AND THE BOER WAR.

Max O'Rell Hissed for Speaking Kindly of the English.

Paul Blouet, the novelist and lecturer, better known as Max O'Rell, arrived yesterday by the steamer Oceanic. He will lecture in the South for several months.

In speaking of the war in the Transvaal and the sentiment in France M. Blouet said: "I came near being mobbed in France because I said a few nice things about the English. In Rouen and several other cities where I lectured I was hissed every time I tried to say good things of the English.

"As to the outcome of the war, there is no doubt. The English will win, but they will have nothing to swagger about. This is the sentiment in France. They say, 'Here is the nation which has been boasting that she could fight the world compelled to send all of her fighting men against a few thousand farmers. These farmers are without uniform or training, and yet they have been giving the English a good licking.'"

Another passenger on the Oceanic was Robert Barr, the author, who is here to write a novel on American life. He will stay in Washington, D. C.

BUNDESRATH TO BE RELEASED.

Satisfactory Settlement Between Great Britain and Germany Is Now Confidently Expected.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—An official telegram from London says the British Government has declared that now the inquiry into the seizure of the Bundesrath is concluded her release may be expected immediately and a satisfactory settlement of the pending difficulties may be regarded as certain. Measures, it is added, will also be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents. The Foreign Office officials informed a correspondent that Great Britain admits no contraband of war was found on the Bundesrath and promises that the steamer will be released to-day or to-morrow.

This news, together with the announcement that Great Britain offers a guarantee against the repetition of such occurrences, was received in German official circles with unqualified satisfaction. The evening papers got the news so late that most of them printed it without comment.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"England's backing down is due to Germany's powerful political attitude. Germany would command respect even without a big navy."

The Lokal Anzeiger says that England will have to pay full damages to the line for the seizures. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung says the release of the Bundesrath will not stop a thorough discussion regarding the seizures in the Reichstag.

The Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten prints a London letter asserting that Mr. Chamberlain, at a diplomatic dinner in London on Jan. 12, boasted that Germany must receive a reminder that England is still a great power, and that therefore the seizures were made.

HAMBURG, Jan. 17.—A cablegram received by the owners of the Bundesrath, at Hamburg, says all the cargo of that steamer has been discharged and entirely agrees with the manifest. The Prize Court has not yet rendered a decision.

SENATE CONSIDERS SEIZURES.

The Hale Resolution, After Being Amended, Is Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate today adopted the Hale resolution relating to the seizure of flour in Delagoa Bay. This resolution as it passed the Senate reads:

"Whereas, It is alleged that property of citizens of the United States, not contraband of war, has been lately seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa Bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same, and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and

"Whereas, It is alleged said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain, in disregard of the rights of the owners of the same, therefore

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that the President is hereby requested to send to the Senate, if, in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, all information in possession of the State Department relating to said alleged seizure and detention, and also to inform the Senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid."

As adopted, the resolution was materially changed from its original form by amendments offered by various Senators. A brief discussion was also indulged in, during the course of which it was suggested that the resolution as originally framed was of such a nature as to give offense to a friendly power.

STATE PAID SHEPARD'S BILLS.

Witnesses Say Private Accounts of the Soldiers' Home Commandant Were Settled with Public Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Jan. 17.—The first witness before the Court of Inquiry at the Soldiers' Home to-day was Major Joseph P. Cleary, Chief of Police of Rochester, and a trustee of the home. He is a candidate for Colonel Shepard's place at the home.

Four witnesses were called to-day by the opponents of Col. Shepard to show that during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 he caused to be paid out of the home funds the personal bills of himself and his family for telephone and telegraph messages, express and freight charges and for transportation of his personal friends amounting to about $775. The witnesses were George H. Parker, station agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; A. P. Foster, agent of the Erie; H. A. Tingley, manager of the local Western Union office, and Miss Jennie Davison, formerly chief operator at the telephone exchange. They all testified that the personal bills of Col. and Mrs. Shepard were charged to and paid out of the State funds.

Mr. Parker also testified that Col. Shepard was intoxicated one evening at the station and that he acted strangely while waiting for a train.

Fred McConnell, a clerk in the Quartermaster's office, was also examined. He said he had seen Col. Shepard intoxicated, and that he had spoken disparagingly of some of the trustees, particularly Gen. Sickles, whom he characterized as an "old hog." McConnell also testified concerning the vouchers for the Colonel's private bills, which he had brought with him to headquarters.

Moses Davison, a dry goods merchant of Bath, was the next witness. By this witness it was shown that in July, 1898, Col. Shepard purchased at his store a bill of dry goods, and that the same was paid out of the $30 which was allowed him each month for groceries outside the home. During this time Col. Shepard and family were boarding at the home hospital dining room.

Lafayette Small of Bath, who was formerly employed as a carpenter at the home, testified that he had seen Col. Shepard intoxicated. Frank Smith, a police officer of Bath, at one time employed at the home, said that Col. Shepard was intoxicated one morning about 6:30 o'clock, and that he used profane and indecent language on that occasion.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

WAR IN PEOPLE'S CLUB.

Dissensions in the People's Club, founded by Charles Sprague Smith in connection with the People's Institute, threaten, it is said, to lead to the extinction of the former organization. The club was started last March to replace the saloon as a meeting place for workingmen and has met with success. Until recently it had 500 members. At present the club numbers barely 300, divided into two bitterly hostile factions. Moreover, Prof. Smith, who is President, has, it is said, threatened that financial assistance given by the Institute to the club will be withdrawn.

The immediate cause of the present state of affairs is a dispute between the Membership Committee and the President of the club. A certain member has been conspicuous by his criticisms of rulings. About two months ago Prof. Smith announced that he had invited a gentleman to speak. The member in question declared that the matter should have been referred to the Programme Committee, and, so it is said, made use of some expressions after the meeting that were reported to Prof. Smith, and which the latter regarded as being improper and insulting. Charges of improper conduct were preferred, and were considered by the Membership Committee. The latter, by a vote of 6 to 1, decided that the matter did not call for action. The report of the committee was sustained.

At the last meeting, held on Jan. 4, Prof. Smith demanded that the Membership Committee be asked to resign and declared that the club was on the verge of collapse. The majority then passed a resolution in accordance with the terms of Prof. Smith's request by a vote of 52 to 18.

J. H. Querling, the Financial Secretary of the club, said last evening that the question had been put within the last few days to Prof. Smith as to whether an apology from the member he objected to would not suffice to end the trouble, but that Prof. Smith replied that there would be "no compromise." "But," said Mr. Querling, "the club will go on in spite of Mr. Smith or any one else."

Prof. Smith admitted that there was dissension in the club, but said that this was almost unavoidable, considering the heterogeneous elements which constituted it.

A call for a special meeting for next Sunday afternoon has been issued.

No More Pugilism in Rochester?

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 18.—Rochester, the home of many pugilists and formerly the scene of weekly fights under the Horton law, may have seen its last bout. Mayor Carnahan this morning refused to allow a match in this city, and gave as his reason that the Horton law is being attacked by a legislator from Monroe County.

The Rev. J. M. Atwater Dead.

The Rev. J. M. Atwater died yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of sixty-two years. He was at one time President of Hiram College, then a professor in Eureka College, Ill., and later President of Central Christian College, at Albany, Mo. His health failing, he resigned from Central Christian College, a few months ago, and went to Cleveland for medical treatment.

Irving Postpones London Engagement

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Sir Henry Irving has cabled the Directors of the Lyceum Theatre, asking a postponement of his London engagement, with a view to an extension of his tour in the United States. The Directors have cabled consent.

Andrew Johnson's Daughter Very Ill.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 17.—Mrs. M. J. Patterson, the daughter of Andrew Johnson, is critically ill at her home here, and is not expected to live. She is over eighty years of age.

HOW GEN. WAUCHOPE DIED

Graphic Details of the Battle at Magersfontein.

TRIBUTE TO THE HIGHLANDERS

Morale of the Army Seriously Impaired by Recent Defeats and the British Failure to Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Some of the most brilliant work in the way of descriptive writing ever done by British war correspondents has been appearing in the London papers during the last few days. Bennet-Burleigh's splendid description of the battle of Colenso, which was cabled in part, is not one bit finer than the account of Magersfontein by the correspondent of The Daily News. The pity of it is that the world has to wait so long for these excellent and instructive pen pictures; for, with the exception of a few efforts at local color and war reporting by the Generals themselves, the cables from South Africa are confined to the barest and often most uninteresting details.

After tracing the terrible loss suffered by the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein, The Daily News's correspondent thus writes of the burial of Gen. Wauchope:

"Three hundred yards to the rear of the little township of Modder River, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of African splendor, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th of December, a long, shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of the veldt. To the westward the broad river fringed with trees ran murmuringly, to the eastward the heights, still held by the enemy, scowled menacingly; north and south the veldt undulated peacefully; a few paces to the northward of that grave fifty dead Highlanders lay, dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle; they had followed their chief to the field, and they were to follow him to the grave.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

"How grim and stern those men looked as they lay face upward to the sky, with great hands clenched in the last death agony and brows still knitted with the stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen. The plaids dear to every Highland clan were represented there, and, as I looked, out of the distance came the sound of the pipes; it was the General coming to join his men. There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread, all that remained of the Highland Brigade. In front of them walked the Chaplain with bared head, dressed in his robes of office; then came the pipers, with their pipes, sixteen in all, and behind them, with arms reversed, moved the Highlanders, dressed in all the regalia of their regiments, and in the midst the dead General, borne by four of his comrades.

"'Cut swelled the pipes to the strains of 'The Flowers of the Forest,' now ringing proud and high, until the soldier's head went back in haughty defiance and eyes flashed through tears like sunlight on steel; now sinking to a moaning wail like a woman mourning for her first-born, until the proud heads dropped forward till they rested on heaving chests, and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death. Right up to the grave they marched, then broke away in companies, until the General lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him; only the dead man's son and a small remnant of his officers stood with the Chaplain and the pipers while the solemn service of the Church was spoken.

"Then once again the pipes pealed out, and 'Lochaber No More' cut through the stillness like a cry of pain, until one could almost hear the widow in her Highland home mourning for the soldier she would welcome back no more. Then, as if touched by the magic of one thought, the soldiers turned their tear-damp eyes from the still form in the shallow grave toward the heights where Cronje, the 'Lion of Africa,' and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson, and the strong jaws set like steel, and the veins on the hands that clasped the rifle stocks swelled almost to bursting with the fervor of the grip, and that look from those silent, armed men spoke more eloquently than ever—spoke the tongues of orators. For, on each frowning face the spirit of vengeance sat, and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood. God help the Boers when next the Highland pibroch sounds. God rest the Boers' souls when the Highland bayonets charge, for neither death, nor hell, nor things above, nor things below will hold the Scots back from their blood feud.

SURROUNDED BY HIS MEN.

"At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the enemy, the General was laid to sleep, his officers grouped around him, while in line behind him his soldiers were laid in a double row, wrapped in their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men, resting so peacefully—only the salute was given; and then the men marched campward as the darkness of an African night rolled over the far-stretching breadth of the veldt.

"To the gentlewoman who bears their General's name the Highland Brigade send their deepest sympathy. To the mothers and the wives, the sisters and the sweethearts, in cottage home by hillside and glen, they send their love and good wishes—sad will their Christmas be, sadder the new year. Yet, enshrined in every womanly heart, from Queen-Empress to cottage girl, let their memory lie, the memory of the men of the Highland Brigade who died at Magersfontein."

The same graphic writer thus depicts the way in which the disaster overtook the Highlanders:

"During the night it was considered expedient that the Highland Brigade, about 4,000 strong, under Gen. Wauchope, should get close enough to the lines of the foe to make it possible to charge the heights. At midnight the gallant but ill-fated General moved cautiously through the darkness toward the kopje where the Boers were most strongly intrenched. They were led by a guide, who was supposed to know every inch of the country, out into the darkness of an African night. The brigade marched in line of quarter column, each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper, and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man. Nothing was heard as they moved toward the gloomy steel-fronted heights but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men.

"So, onward, until 3 of the clock on the morning of Monday. Then out of the darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear, a herald of disaster—a soldier had tripped in the dark over the hidden wires laid down by the enemy. In a second, in the twinkling of an eye, the searchlights of the Boers fell broad and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew that they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the foe. Then, clear above the confusion, rolled the voice of the General—'Steady, men, steady!'—and, like an echo to the veterans, out come the crash of nearly a thousand rifles not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the attack like trees before the tempest. Their best, their bravest fell in that wild hail of lead. Gen. Wauchope was down, riddled with bullets; yet gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chieftain raised himself on his hands and knees, and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together.

BLACK WATCH'S CHARGE.

"The Black Watch charged, and the Gordons and the Seaforths, with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed onward—onward to death or disaster. The accursed wires caught them around the legs until they floundered like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears. Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1,300 dead and wounded just where the broad breast of the grassy veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour later the dawning came of the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past. Of her officers, the flower of her chivalry, the pride of her breeding, but few remained to tell the tale, a sad tale truly, but one untainted with dishonor or smirched with disgrace, for up those heights under similar circumstances even a brigade of devils could scarce have hoped to pass. All that mortal men could do the Scots did; they tried, they failed, they fell, and there is nothing left us now but to mourn for them and avenge them.

"All that fateful day our wounded men lay close to the Boer lines under a blazing sun: over their heads the shots of friends and foes passed, without ceasing. All day long the battle raged; scarcely could we see the foe—all that met our eyes was the rocky heights that spoke with tongue of flames whenever our troops drew near. Once our guards made a brilliant dash at the trenches, and, like a torrent, their resistless valor bore all before them, and for a few brief moments they got within hitting distance of the foe. Well did they avenge the slaughter of the Scots; the bayonets, like tongues of flame, passed above or below the rifles' guard, and swept through brisket and breastbone. Out of their trenches the Guardsmen tossed the Boers, as men in English harvest fields toss the hay when the reapers' scythes have whitened the cornfields; and the human streams were plentiful where the British Guardsmen stood. Then they fell back, for the fire from the heights above them fell thick as the spume of the surf on an Australian rock-ribbed coast. But the Guards had proved to the Boers that, man to man, the Briton was his master."

METHUEN'S VAIN STRUGGLE.

"In vain all that day Methuen tried by every rule he knew to draw the enemy; vainly the Lancers rode recklessly to induce those human rock limpets to come out and cut them off. Cronje knew the mettle of our men, and an ironic laugh played around his iron mouth, and still he staid within his native fastness, but death sat ever at his elbow, for our gunners dropped the lyddite shells and the howling shrapnel all along his lines, until the trenches ran blood, and many of his guns were silenced. In the valley behind his outer line of hills his dead lay piled in hundreds, and the slope of the hill was a charnel house, where the wounded all writhed amid the masses of the dead, a ghastly tribute to British gunnery. ...hen, at 1:30 P. M., of Tuesday, we drew off to Modder River to recuperate, we left nearly three thousand dead and wounded of grim old Cronje's men as a token that the lion of England had bared his teeth in earnest."

The last mails from the Cape brought numerous accounts of Magersfontein, but none so vivid as this. Julian Ralph, in The Daily Mail, very bluntly writes of the Highlanders, after the first volley from the hidden trenches:

"They turned and ran, literally colliding and climbing over one another in their confusion.

"A Chaplain forward in the ranks was knocked down and trampled, as brave a man as any, and yet one who declared that there lived no man who would have behaved differently.

"It had been as if the earth had opened, and from a cleft that ran so far as our men reached fire had belched and shot and swept the veldt.

"The fever of fright lasted only while the men ran 500 yards, and then they regained some measure of order."

Says The Times's correspondent of the same occurrence:

"Back they came in a wave that no officer could stop. From a point of vantage on the Horse Artillery hill one could see them swarming like bees over the veldt until they were almost out of range, and the guns were left out in the open with no one to support them. It was perhaps the most unpleasant sight that a British soldier of to-day has ever beheld—it was certainly a sight never to be forgotten.

"It was difficult to say what would happen next until Major Ewart, Brigade Major of the Highlanders, rode up with an order from the commanding officer, which was almost an entreaty, to the effect that all he asked of the Highland Brigade was to hold the position until dark. So riddled and shattered was the brigade that Ewart had actually no other officer with him to help him to give the order to the scattered men, and he was glad to have the assistance of Col. Dawnay, who was there not as a soldier, but as a civilian, surveying the battle from the Horse Artillery hill."

FIGHTING WITH THE BOERS.

The Mir, a Russophile newspaper at Philippopolis, publishes a letter from a Bulgarian ex-officer, now serving in the Transvaal army. It is dated Farmer's Kopje, Natal, Dec. 2, 1899, and is in these terms:

"Look at the heading of my letter—Natal. Can you imagine that I should write you from South Africa, whereas you thought me to be in Chicago? I am now in the intrenchments of the Boer Army before Ladysmith. As soon as war was declared I made up my mind to go as a volunteer, and at New York presented myself to the Dutch committee there, who paid my traveling expenses, and I embarked on the Sidonia Fitwe, bound for Madeira. On Nov. 4 we landed at Lorenzo Marques; on the 6th I was in Pretoria, and on the 7th already here. I had a company of 110 soldiers intrusted to me, and as a pioneer officer my task is very important. Bearded, stalwart, hardy fellows are these Boers. I speak English, and that with the Boers is the universal language. Good people. But how terribly they hate the English! We never hated the Turks so much. All of them are good shots, good horsemen, and good Christians. Those of them who have finished their tasks of digging, sit down to rest with their Bibles in their hands; they know no other book. They believe in God and their rights. Our tactics here and everywhere along the fighting line are: 'Keep in your trenches.' We get ourselves intrenched and wait for the enemy. The English make their attacks in the open, thinking that they fight the Soudanese. We fire volleys at them and make havoc in their ranks. Hundreds are left on the battlefield, and the others retire. As we are well mounted we do our movements quickly. The hardest things we have to endure are the terrible heat, which keeps us in our shirtsleeves all day, and the Siberian cold of the nights, the heavy downpours of rain, and the dust storms."

A correspondent who was at the battle of Belmont writes:

"I dare say you have heard that David St. John, the heavyweight champion boxer of the Guards, was killed here at Belmont in the charge up the Kafir kopje. He came face to face with a Boer as big as himself. They had a bit of a scuffle. The guardsman gave Mr. Boer a lunge with his bayonet so hard that he drove it right over the hilt and crossguard, and not being able to extract it, he was practically unarmed, and while endeavoring to withdraw it another Boer shot him clean through the temple. I saw them lying, one on top of the other, both quite dead."

The Globe's correspondent at Magersfontein, presumably the Earl de la Warr, writes some plain home truths; in fact, part of his letter has been eliminated by the censor.

TROOPS ARE DISCOURAGED.

"It is not," he says, "the numerical loss of soldiers and men—ghastly and terrible enough in itself—which makes the position so serious; it is the effect which these reverses have on the morale of our troops and on the Boers which constitutes the real danger. If we could point to one real victory; if our men could see that these hard-fought battles, with their bloody results, were clearing the road to Pretoria, they would know they were doing some good. But all along the line, from Chieveley to Modder River, we are facing well-nigh impregnable positions, occupied by men determined to hold them with their last drop of blood, hurling forth one unanimous defiant message, 'thus far and no further.' It is useless to disguise the fact that a large percentage of our troops are beginning to lose heart in this campaign. Can you blame them? A close succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe securely intrenched, where retaliation is almost impossible, will shake the nerve of the bravest. Our men have fought well; their conduct under most trying and adverse circumstances has been admirable. But they have been asked to perform miracles, and, being human, they have failed. Do not blame them. Do not blame that gallant General who, on Monday last, was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland Brigade."

A correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, writing from Cape Town under date of Dec. 20, says:

"It has been expected certainly hoped, that the Boers may be compelled to assume the offensive, not from any desire to come into the open—quite the opposite is the case—but because it may become absolutely necessary for them to bring the war to an early conclusion, if they can. Not only do the Boers find it difficult to keep up their supplies of food, but also of ammunition. Their transport arrangements are of a primitive kind. The ox wagon even the mule wagon, is a very slow and cumbrous means of moving heavy goods, such as projectiles and foodstuffs, from one point to another, with long distances between the base of supplies and the army in the field. Again, the extent to which ammunition of all sorts has been used must have made serious inroads, even upon the heavy stocks accumulated in the Transvaal and Free State capitals within the last two years. A failure in the food supply or the supply of ammunition is fatal to any army, and there are some signs that supplies are falling somewhat short, and that the fact is having a demoralizing effect. This applies of course purely to the Boers. So far as the British mobile forces in the field are concerned, excepting Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, which are cut off from communication, there is an illimitable supply of food and ammunition for the British army, and it is equally pleasing to Britons that Mafeking is amply supplied. It is hoped that both Mafeking and Ladysmith have food enough to last them until they are relieved. The prospects of the Boers in the matter of fresh supplies are not cheering. No ammunition is likely to reach the republics through Delagoa Bay, while the capture of the Bulawayo with her cargo of flour consigned to the Transvaal indicates that Great Britain has an eye upon the food supply of the enemy as well."

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEBT.

Syndicate of Banking Houses Will Take Up the $17,000,000 as a Whole at a Low Interest.

It was learned yesterday that the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which has for some time been carrying a floating debt of about $17,000,000, a good deal of it now carried by various banks and trust companies, has made arrangements with a body of prominent bankers to have this debt taken up as a whole, the interest on it to be paid in periodical fixed charges, and at a very low rate. The matter will probably be settled to-day.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue Road issued the following official statement on the matter:

"The floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company is about $17,000,000, as shown by its official reports. More than one-half of it represents the purchase of the Huckleberry Road, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad.

"The Railroad Commissioners long since authorized the issuance of additional stock by the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the extinction of this debt, and in lieu of issuing stock at this time arrangements have been made with a syndicate of prominent banking houses making provision for this debt, and for advancing to the company the moneys that will be necessary for the completion of the unfinished parts of the several lines.'

The fact that some important change in the affairs of the Third Avenue Road was pending became noised about Wall Street, and the rumor soon developed into a report that the company was to be reorganized. This exerted a depressing influence on the stock. It showed much activity, the trading for the day aggregating about 5,000 shares, whereas on Tuesday it amounted to only 333 shares. The price ranged from 120 to 114½, and the closing sale was at 117½, a net loss of three points.

The talk about reorganization, however, met a prompt and emphatic denial from Edward Lauterbach, who is counsel for the company as well as a Director.

W. N. Amory, the Secretary of the company, said last night: "Our corporation is in a remarkably good condition because of its small funded debt. Our board is absolutely harmonious and unanimous in approving the step we are taking. It is decidedly to our advantage."

It was reported yesterday that the Third Avenue Railroad Company had obtained control of the Fort Lee Ferry and the Fort Lee trolley system owned by the Bergen County Traction Company. An official of the company categorically denied this statement yesterday. "I suppose," said he, "it arose because we have terminals for two of our lines at the Fort Lee Ferry."

CONTRACTOR DOODY INDICTED.

Perjury the Charge in Connection with Evidence Given at the Trial of Robert W. Fielding.

Contractor Daniel Doody, the principal witness in the case of ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner Robert W. Fielding of Brooklyn, was indicted yesterday on the charge of perjury in connection with the Fielding trial. He was informed of his indictment at the District Attorney's office, whither he had been summoned. He was at once arraigned before Justice Aspinall in the County Court. He pleaded not guilty. His bail was fixed at $5,000. In default of it he was taken to the Raymond Street Jail.

Doody was a contractor when Theodore B. Willis was Brooklyn's City

HECKMANN IDENTIFIES MOLINEUX AS "BARNET".

Swears Defendant Hired a Letter-box Under Dead Man's Name.

RECORDER QUESTIONS WITNESS

Impresses Upon Him the Gravity of His Declaration, but Does Not Shake Him—Koch Again Called.

Nicholas A. Heckmann, who keeps a letter-box place at 257 West Forty-second Street, yesterday told the jury in the Molineux case that Roland B. Molineux was the man who had engaged a letter box at his place on May 27, 1898, giving the name of H. C. Barnet, and that letters and packages addressed to H. C. Barnet had been subsequently received there, among the things being one package of Kutnow's powders and a package containing calthos. Heckmann is the man who, before the Coroner's jury, gave similar testimony. Molineux at that time jumped up and exclaimed, excitedly: "It is a lie!"

Heckmann has been regarded as one of the star witnesses of the prosecution, and the defense therefore directed the burden of its attack in cross-examination on the witness's credibility by endeavoring to show that he had been influenced in making his identification of the defendant by hopes of reward; that he had received pay from a newspaper, and might be further influenced by hopes of escaping prosecution for an indictment pending against him in the District Attorney's office.

This had reference to the case in which Heckmann was accused in 1884 of having been guilty of bribery in the election of that year. The case never came to trial. When questions were put by Mr. Weeks yesterday Assistant District Attorney Osborne objected, and was sustained, and this line of questioning was dropped.

RECORDER QUESTIONS HECKMANN.

The Recorder wound up what had been one of the most spirited days of the trial by trying to bring out what there might be in the question of the witness's being influenced.

"Heckmann," he said, "you are a man of family, are you not?"

"Yes."

"And you understand fully the nature and solemnity of an oath?"

"I do."

"You know of what the crime of perjury consists, and that in case you have not sworn to the truth, what severe consequences may follow?"

"I do."

"Now I want you to state whether or not there was any inducement held out to you, whether any promise of reward of any kind in return for your testifying in this case?"

"No one has promised me anything and no one has held out any inducements," Heckman replied.

"Now, Mr. Heckman," continued the Recorder, "I want you to think well before you answer. Do you know how frightfully important it is if you have any doubt as to whether the defendant was the man to whom you rented the letter box? I want you, before you answer, to probe deeply into your conscience and consider well if you are certain you have made no mistake."

The reply came: "I am certain. I know I am right."

The Recorder had spoken in a low and impressive voice. The courtroom was absolutely quiet. Many hands were held to ears. Molineux leaned well over the table at which he was seated.

He had, during most of the witness's testimony, worn a broad smile. He had seemed to be laughing at him. But at this juncture, when the Recorder spoke and it seemed almost that the witness's answer must contain evidence of wavering, the prisoner's face was very serious.

WEEK'S CROSS-EXAMINES KOCH.

The trial was resumed with the recalling of Joseph Koch, the letter-box man of 1,620 Broadway, who, on the preceding day, had testified that Molineux had called there in December, 1898, to inquire about renting a box for a friend, and that later some one had called and rented a box under the name of H. Cornish. Mr. Osborne continued his direct examination by going further into details as to the receipt of the letters and packages of Kutnow powders and the Von Mohl letter and packages received there, and then Mr. Weeks began the cross-examination, taking up first the description of the stranger who had rented the box on Dec. 21, 1898.

"You gave the police a description," asked he, "saying that this man was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height?"

"Yes."

"Of athletic build, broad-shouldered, and with dark-brown mustache, slightly curling at the ends?"

"Yes."

"With a determined expression of countenance?"

"Don't recollect saying that."

"That he wore a white alpine hat, with a black band around it, and a tan coat?"

"Yes."

"When did you first see the police?"

"On Jan. 16 at my place of business."

This was two days after he found the two packages and one of the letters, which had been put in a wrong box and overlooked up to that time. The witness said that the next person he spoke to was Mr. Weeks himself.

He was required to recall the conversation that had taken place between them at Mr. Weeks's office, and asked if he had seen any photographs there. He said he had not. He had seen newspaper cuts purporting to be pictures of the man, but they were not exact.

LOOKED LIKE CORNISH.

"Did you ever say," asked Mr. Weeks, "that the person who hired the box looked like Mr. Cornish?"

"Yes, with an exception."

"And that was that his mustache was different?"

"Yes. It was not parted in the middle, and I said that I did not think that Cornish could train his mustache in that way."

"Did you ever see Cornish wearing a tan overcoat?"

"Not at that time."

"What difference would the parting of the mustache make?"

"It was parted so the upper lip showed white under the mustache."

Cornish was present in the courtroom during this examination.

Asked when he first gave a description of the man who had called a week before the one who had rented the letter box, Koch said it was on Jan. 27, when he gave it to Capt. McClusky, the same date, he said, as that on which he had given it to Mr. Weeks.

The description as brought out by the cross examination was that the man who Koch had sworn was Molineux was dark, had sharp features, rimless glasses, sack coat, light trousers, carried a pair of tan gloves, and wore a black derby hat, but no overcoat.

The first time the witness had seen the defendant after Jan. 1, 1899, was at the Coroner's inquest, he said, but not before he had taken the stand on that occasion.

"Did I show you a photograph of him in my office?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I saw none in your office."

"Were the reproductions in the newspapers accurate?"

"I cannot say as to that. A reporter showed me a photograph near the end of January."

"Did you tell any one at the inquest that you had recognized the defendant?"

"No, I was not sure then."

"When did you next see the defendant?"

"In Judge Blanchard's court, in July."

NO STEPS TO IDENTIFY MOLINEUX.

"Had you taken any steps to make yourself positive?"

"No."

"You hadn't made up your mind, then, that he was the man?"

"No."

"Had you told the police what you thought?"

"No."

"Before you saw the defendant in Judge Blanchard's court had you told any one you thought he was the man who called on you Dec. 12?"

"Yes; you."

"What did I say to you?"

"You laughed at it and said it was impossible."

"Exactly; ridiculous?"

"You did not say ridiculous."

"You got $500 from a newspaper for a story?"

"Yes."

"And $250 from another?"

"Yes."

"Will you tell me why you gave this information to the defendant's counsel before going to the police?"

"No particular reason."

"Did you have anything to do with sending a letter to Gen. Molineux saying that for a certain price, facts concerning the case could be suppressed among letter-box men?"

Mr. Weeks showed to the witness a typewritten and anonymous letter which the witness said he knew nothing about.

Next was taken up the witness's selling news to certain papers. For one story, it developed, he was not to be paid until he had testified to the facts in court.

"And not until after you told me and had sold the story to a newspaper did you tell the police?"

"Yes."

The witness remarked that he had given the information to Mr. Weeks when the lawyer had called at his place.

"You insinuated that these letter boxes were used by green goods men," said Koch.

"And so you told me about your suspicions as to the defendant?" replied Weeks.

There had been talk, the witness said, of his going up to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to see if he could identify the man who had rented the box. Gen. Molineux was a member.

"You remember my saying," said Mr. Weeks, "that I did not like to send you up there with Gen. Molineux, and did not I also say to you something about not wanting to take anybody into the club as a spy?"

The witness said that he did not recall it. He was then excused.

HECKMANN ON THE STAND.

Nicholas A. Heckmann was then called and his examination occupied the remaining hour of the morning session of court and all of the afternoon, the court sitting until nearly 5 o'clock.

Heckmann said he was born in New York forty years ago; had lived in Long Island City for a time; that he had been in the letter box business for five years; had an account with the Mutual Bank; that he was married and had two children.

"Do you know the defendant?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"For five years."

"How many times have you seen him?"

"About 150 times."

The witness said his Forty-second Street place (that at No. 257) was near Eighth Avenue, but that he also had an advertising office at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

"Did you ever see the defendant in your office at 257 West Forty-second Street?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Tell me all about it."

"On May 27, at about 6:10 P. M., the defendant came in and asked to rent a box. He asked the price, and I told him it was 50 cents a month. I gave him a slip. He gave me his name as H. C. Barnet. I wrote it with two 't's.' He said it had one 't,' and I marked out one 't.'"

This was entered in a book which the witness brought in after recess. He said he assigned Box 217 to the new customer, and he saw him step up to a shelf desk, and taking some letters from his pocket make some changes in them with the pen kept there.

"How many times did he visit your place?"

"About twenty times."

The witness then described the mail which arrived for him.

DID NOT GET ALL THE MAIL.

"Did he come to get all his mail?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No, not all."

"What did you do with it?"

"I gave it to the police later."

The witness explained that when a rental had expired and two or three months had passed without a call for mail, he had offered it back to the postman, who had generally said to throw it away.

In this case when two or three months had elapsed he had opened the packages containing the patent medicines. The envelopes of the letters saved thus were placed in evidence. He had sent some of the pellets in one of the boxes away for identification. This box was also shown, and marked for identification.

The letters were received in December, 1898, and January, 1899, and this was brought out as showing that the patent medicine firms continued sending their circulars and samples of remedies for a long period.

After recess, Mr. Osborne asked of the witness when he had first identified Molineux as the man who had rented the box under the name of Barnet.

Heckmann replied that it was on Jan. 31, 1899, when he had gone to Molineux's place in Newark, with a reporter. They sent in to see Mr. Molineux, the reporter telling a clerk that he was from the Post Office. When Molineux came out, Heckmann said, he looked as though he wanted to strike him. This was promptly ruled out by the Recorder.

The reporter told Molineux that he was from a certain paper, and Molineux said, according to the witness, "I do not want to talk with any reporters. I will be glad to see Mr. Heckmann any time."

The witness said he had told the reporter that it was Barnet.

Mr. Weeks then took the witness in hand for cross-examination.

UNDER MR. WEEKS'S FIRE.

Mr. Weeks drew from the witness a record of his career, embracing all of the places in which he had ever lived and all of his various places of employment. He was at different times an errand boy, a tobacco worker, in the shoe business, and a conductor on the Forty-second Street Street railroad for nine years.

"What name did you go under then?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Nicholas Heckmann."

"Were you not discharged for knocking down fares?"

"No."

"You were next employed?"

"In the money order department of the Post Office."

"Why did you leave?"

"I was suspended."

"Still under suspension?"

"Yes."

"Were you married then?"

"Yes. My wife died in 1885, and I married again in 1895."

"Ever married to Annie Marie Webber?"

"No."

"Sure?"

"I am sure."

"Ever represent her as your wife?"

"No, Sir."

Heckmann said he next worked on the Court Street line in Brooklyn. He lived on Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, then, and worked for the road for nine months, being discharged for being absent on election day. That was in 1885. He next went into the cigar business for himself on Avenue B, this city, was then a bookkeeper in Broad Street at $6 a week, and he left that place for one as clerk at $7.

Mr. Weeks then directed his questions to the present case.

"You know the defendant"

KNOWN DEFENDANT FIVE YEARS.

"Yes, for five years."

"How many times have you seen him?"

"About 150 times."

"Ever speak to him?"

"No."

"Ever see him with any one you knew?"

"No."

"What do you mean by saying you knew him?"

"I knew him by sight."

"When he came into your place, his face was familiar?"

The witness said he had been accustomed to meeting him on the street—on Forty-second Street and on Broadway.

"When was the last time he came into your place?"

"About June 20, 1898."

"Any change in his appearance at that time?"

"No."

"On Jan. 26, 1899, did you give any description to a newspaper man?"

"Yes."

"Did you say he had a red mustache?"

"No."

"And the hair was lighter than the sandy mustache?"

"The hair was lighter."

"When did you first receive any money in connection with this case?"

"On Jan. 27 Detective Carey paid me $10 at the Gilsey House."

"When next?"

"On the Tuesday following, from a newspaper man."

"Where were you on Sunday, Jan. 29?"

"At my home."

VISIT TO THE SINCLAIR HOUSE.

"Did you go to the Sinclair House?"

"Yes."

"At whose request did you go there?"

"Capt. McClusky and Detective McCafferty."

"Did you go into the hotel?"

"Yes, I sat in the lobby."

"When you left there what happened?"

"Detective McCafferty told me to go back and see if I could see Mr. Molineux there."

"How long were you in the lobby?"

"About three hours."

"When you went back in the lobby, did you see me there?"

"Yes."

"And Mr. Battle?"

"Yes."

The witness thought that Molineux was one of the party, but the man he thought to be him had no mustache, and he wore an overcoat and a silk hat. He had never seen him that way before. It was later that he had decided that it was Molineux. He furthermore had not been able to see him full face.

Heckmann said at this time he was employed by a paper at $15 a day. Mr. Weeks brought out the details of his arrangements with the newspapers. He was to get $350 from one paper if he identified the man who had rented the box. He had gone out to Newark for that purpose. He had told the reporter it was "Barnet all right," but refused at that time to give his identification to the paper. An interview with another member of the paper's staff at the Astor House was described, in which it had been sought to learn from the witness the color of the man's eyes and hair.

The witness said if any one had said that he had admitted the identification at that time, he had not told the truth.

"You mean to say that he lied?" asked Mr. Weeks. "Don't you lie?"

There was a temporary uproar here, in which the Assistant District Attorney took part, and the Recorder had to restore order.

ASKS ABOUT AN INDICTMENT.

"Did any one ever tell you that if you would make an identification of this defendant an indictment against you would not be moved?"

"No, Sir."

"Is it not a fact that you are now under indictment for bribery that has not been moved?"

"I object," said Mr. Osborne.

"I sustain the objection," replied the Court.

"Do you know Thomas Rathman of 21 Clinton Street of this city?"

"I did know him."

"Did you know him as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884?"

"Yes."

"Did you know Hyman Shipman of this city, of 530 East Fifth Street?"

"No, Sir."

At this point Recorder Goff questioned the witness, and Heckmann said he knew nothing of the case of Mrs. Adams's death by poison until late in January.

"When you learned of the fact that Mrs. Adams had died," asked the Recorder, "and that it was rumored and charged that she was murdered, and you learned that the letter box you rented to a man giving his name as H. C. Barnet formed a link in the case, why did you not go to the police and the District Attorney's office and give them your information instead of attempting to sell it?"

"That is just what I did do, your Honor," answered the witness, and he then told again of the steps taken by him when he learned he had information that might lead to a possible solution of the case.

"You say," interposed Juror Foster, "that your conscience began to trouble you after the Coroner's inquest?"

"No, Sir," replied Heckmann, "my conscience began to bother me before that. It commenced before the inquest was over, because at that time all the evidence tended to show that Cornish was going to be accused of having caused Mrs. Adams's death, and I did not think that was right. So I told then all I knew about the case, and said I was certain that the man who hired the letter box of me in the name of H. C. Barnet was Mr. Molineux."

Another series of questions and answers came, and then Recorder Goff said: "If there be any more questions to be asked they must be asked now, for I will not permit this witness to be recalled."

There was no answer, and no one questioned the witness. It was then that the Recorder, turning to the witness, began the questioning as to his certainty of the identification and possible influence that led up to the climax of the day's proceedings.

FAILED TO END HIS LIFE.

Despondent Musician Plays Dirges While Awaiting Death After Cutting One of His Wrists.

Discouraged by falling health and loss of his pupils, Carl Hild, a German violinist, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting one of his wrists with a razor in his room at 147 East Twenty-seventh Street. Then he sat down and played funeral marches and other melancholy airs on his violin, until his condition was discovered. He will recover.

Hild is forty-five years old, but looks to be sixty. He played first violin at one time in orchestras of merit, and had many pupils. His health failed, however, and he lost his mastery of the instrument. He gave up his orchestral positions, and his pupils gradually dropped away until only one was left. He owed back rent on his little room, which, though scant in furniture, was hung with pictures of old masters of the violin and the photograph of a Stradivarius, the original of which he had once known. The man's hair had turned gray, and he was ill from the lack of proper nourishment.

When Hild's remaining pupil called yesterday to take his lesson, the landlady said:

"Old Hild has been playing more than usual to-day. He must be getting more cheerful."

When the pupil opened Hild's door, he found the latter jerkily playing his violin, the blood from his cut wrist flowing over the instrument and dropping to the floor.

"Go away and let me die," gasped the musician, without looking up from his instrument or ceasing to play.

The pupil ran out into the street and shouted for a policeman. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but the surgeon, Dr. Christian, after binding up Hild's wrist, decided that it was not necessary to remove him to the hospital. Hild was arrested later, however, and locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, charged with "attempted suicide." He insisted on taking his violin and bow with him, saying that he had no other friends.

SAVANNAH CONTRACT SCANDAL.

Hearing of the Case of Carter's Alleged Co-Conspirators Goes On.

The examination in proceedings against Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and B. W. Greene, who were indicted at Savannah, Ga., last December for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Savannah River and the Cumberland Sound contracts, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields.

Lieut. Col. Mackenzie of the United States Engineers was again placed on the witness stand to identify the signatures and indorsements of Government officers and employes on the many papers material to the case which have been drawn from the files of the War Department. J. W. Peacock, was also called by the defense to identify his signature as a subscribing witness to the contracts between the Atlantic Contracting Company and ex-Capt. Carter. He identified also the signatures of Col. John F. Gaynor and W. T. Gaynor.

Mr. Rose, counsel for the defendants, said the papers proved that Capt. Carter and the contractors had not entered into a conspiracy; that the contract was awarded to the Atlantic Contracting Company after competitive bidding, and that the indorsement on the bills and papers made by others than Capt. Carter stated that the work had been performed according to the provisions of the agreement.

It is understood that when all the documentary proof has been offered by the defense Mr. Rose will attack the legality of the Grand Jury which found the indictments. This intention, it is said, is part of the general plan of the defense to continue proceedings until July, when the conspiracy charge shall have lapsed by the operation of the Federal Statute of Limitations. The examination will be continued this morning.

HORSE ANNOYS MRS. JENKINS.

Health Commissioner's Wife Says His Kicking Keeps Her Awake.

Mrs. William T. Jenkins, wife of Health Commissioner Jenkins, whose home is at Clifton, S. I., yesterday appeared before Magistrate Croak and asked that George O. Lord, a neighbor, be forced to abate what she says is a nuisance.

The Lord stable is near Dr. Jenkins's home, and Mrs. Jenkins claims that a restless horse kicking in its stall keeps her awake nights. No summons was issued, as Magistrate Croak advised that some means other than court proceedings be resorted to in order to bring about relief.

$40,000 Fire in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The large dry goods establishment of Seeger, Marks & Co. was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. The adjoining property was damaged about $10,000.

Bank Robbers Get Over $5,000.

PHILIPI, West Va., Jan. 17.—Robbers forced an entrance into the Tygart Valley Bank of this place some time last night, and, blowing open the safe, secured between $5,000 and $6,000. It was first reported that they had taken $100,000. There is no clue to the robbers. The bank will be open tomorrow for business as usual.

PASSING OF THE TORPEDO.

Lieut. Commander Colwell Says New Wireless Electric Steering Device May Revolutionize Defenses.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, United States Naval Attache in London, witnessed to-day at Yoevil the test of an invention offered to the United States Government for steering torpedoes and submarine craft by means of a wireless electrical device, on the lines of the Marconi system. The invention, however, is in no way connected with Signor Marconi. The patents are held by Cecil Varicas, an English inventor, an employe of A. C. Higgs, United States Consular Agent at Weymouth.

The experiments left no doubt that craft can be directed by means of an ether wave, the model being controlled by a shore motor, with no other connection save the current working upon the rudder. The inventor claims that this can be applied to torpedoes and submarine craft. After the test, Lieut. Commander Colwell, who will make a report on the subject to the Navy Department, said:

"I believe the experiments have fully proved the practicability of the theory; but a decisive opinion cannot be risked until the invention has actually been applied to full-sized craft and submitted to aqueous and atmospheric conditions. If after that the principle to-day evinced in miniature should hold good, then it may be said that the day of the present torpedo has passed and that the present methods of harbor defense are revolutionized."

FRANCE GAINS A VICTORY.

Gets All She Asked in Settlement of Santo Domingan Trouble.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The French Government is pleased with the settlement of the Santo Domingo trouble, which, according to a telegram from Admiral Richard, was a complete victory for France, Santo Domingo undertaking to pay the indemnity demanded, a responsible Minister to make a public declaration that no affront was ever intended for France, and the Foreign Minister to write to the French Government expressing the regrets of his Government at the anti-French demonstrations.

The officials of the Foreign Office here deny that there is any intention of recalling the French Consol at Santo Domingo.

FRENCHMEN ASK PROTECTION.

Demand that Warships Be Sent to the Venezuelan Coast.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Caracas is published here saying anarchy prevails in Venezuela. Owing to their refusal to advance the Government money, the Directors of the Banks of Caracas and Venezuela, including a Frenchman, M. Montauban, and other foreigners, have been arrested and thrown into the fortress.

The representations of the French Chargé d'Affaires, it is added, have been disregarded, and the French colony at Caracas energetically demands that the French Atlantic Squadron be dispatched to the coast of Venezuela.

DYNAMITE VICTIMS NUMBER 13.

Besides These Forty Persons Were Hurt by Explosion in Italy.

TURIN, Jan. 17.—It is now announced that thirteen persons altogether were killed and forty others were injured by the explosion yesterday of the dynamite factory at Avigliano, fourteen miles from here. The Count of Turin and the Duke of Aosta have visited the injured in the hospital.

As telegraphed yesterday, a dynamite factory at Avigliano blew up, with the result that five buildings were reduced to ruins, the whole surrounding district was shaken, and many houses were badly damaged.

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN DEAD.

Was a Famous Antiquarian and Patron of Arts and Letters.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Marquis of Lothian, former Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, is dead.

The ninth Marquis of Lothian was, outside of the many dignities which belonged to him by hereditary right, famous throughout the United Kingdom as an antiquarian and patron of arts and letters. He also took great interest in educational affairs, and had held the coveted position of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

The Right Hon. Schomberg Henry Kerr, K. T., Marquis and Earl of Lothian, Earl of Ancrum, Viscount of Brien, Lord Newbattle, Baron Kerr of Nisbet, Baron Longnewton, and Dolphingston, and Baron Kerr, was born Dec. 2, 1833. He was the second son of the seventh Marquis, his mother being a daughter of the second Earl Talbot. He was educated at Glenalmond, Eton, and New College, Oxford, and, his prospects as a young man being only those of a younger son, he entered the diplomatic service, and was a member of Sir J. Outram's staff in the famous mission to Persia in 1857.

In 1862 then Lord Schomberg Kerr became Second Secretary of the British Legation at Frankfort, but was afterward transferred to Madrid, and from thence to Vienna. His elder brother having died without issue when a comparatively young man, in 1870, the marquisate and estates, which consist of about 32,400 acres of valuable land in Scotland, fell to Mr. Kerr. He sat in the House of Lords by right, the barony of Kerr being a peerage of the United Kingdom, and though he did not often speak, he was always regarded as a valuable man by the Conservative Party, of which he was a stanch member.

Among many other important posts which at one time or another were held by Lord Lothian were those of Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Secretary for Scotland, and Vice President of the Council of Education for Scotland. He owned three splendid country places—Newbattle Abbey, near Dalkeith; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk, and Monteviot, Jedburgh.

Lord Lothian married, in 1865, the Lady Victoria Scott, eldest daughter of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Jedburgh, who was born in 1874.

A New Yorker in London Courts.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The public examination of C. Fisk of New York, a lawyer, commenced in the Bankruptcy Court today, but was adjourned when it was announced that the debtor had gone to the United States in the hope of raising funds to pay his creditors. His liabilities are said to be £13,419 and his assets nil.

Kaiserin's Mother Slightly Better.

DRESDEN, Jan. 17.—It is announced that the condition of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, the mother of the Empress, is slightly improved.

Work for Irish Unity.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—A conference for the promotion of Irish unity was held to-day at the Mansion House, Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, presiding. John Dillon and Edward Blake, who were nominated at the recent conference as delegates to this convention, were absent. J. E. Redmond and Timothy Healy were present. Resolutions were adopted in favor of consolidating the party on the old Parnellite lines, but decisions respecting details were postponed until after the reassembling of Parliament.

Germany's Exports to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Complete official figures for Germany, including the Dresden district, show that exports to the United States last year were $90,900,461, or an increase of $8,548,847 upon the figures for 1898.

Suspected Highwaymen Discharged.

Joseph R. McCormick, James J. Quirk, Henry J. Meade, and Edward Stewart of this city, who were arrested on Tuesday night in Hoboken on suspicion of being the four men who held up and robbed Ignace Kremer, were discharged by Recorder Stanton yesterday.

Secretary Gage at Bankers' Dinner.

Secretary Gage will attend the annual banquet of Group 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association, which is that of the Manhattan banks, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 6. There will be speeches from prominent men, including Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

Special Election in Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday announced he would to-day issue a formal proclamation appointing Feb. 13 as the day for holding a special election to decide whether or not the city shall purchase the water plant now being constructed by P. H. Flynn. The plant is to be completed about Oct. 1, 1901.

BURGLAR TURNS HIGHWAYMAN.

Robs a House and, Meeting a Girl on the Street, Leaves Booty with Her and Takes Her Purse.

The home of H. W. Ormsbee, advertising manager of a local newspaper, who lives at 55 Willow Street, Brooklyn, was invaded by a housebreaker early yesterday morning. The burglar subsequently distinguished himself by holding up a girl on the street near Mr. Ormsbee's house and robbing her of her pocketbook.

While hunting for valuables in the house, the burglar came upon the family watch dog in the dining room. The dog was stretched out on a rug asleep. As the thief entered the room the faithful animal looked up at him, wagged his tail lazily and good-naturedly, and went off to sleep again without so much as a bark.

The thief gathered up several pieces of silverware, and after appropriating two of Mr. Ormsbee's overcoats, let himself out of the front door. He put one of the overcoats on and filled the pockets of the other with the loot of the silver closet, carrying the coat over his arm.

At Henry and Pierrepont Streets, a block or so from Mr. Ormsbee's house, the thief met Miss Alpha Iverson of 150 Degraw Street, and promptly turned highwayman. Miss Iverson is employed on the night force of the Arbuckle Mills, and was homeward bound after her night's work. She carried a pocketbook containing her week's wages. The burglar-highwayman threw the overcoat he was carrying over the young woman's head, and grabbing her pocketbook ran off. He made his escape.

Miss Iverson hunted up a policeman and turned the overcoat, with the silverware in the pockets, over to him. At the Adams Street Police Station the garment was examined, and the name of Mr. Ormsbee's tailor was found on it. The coat was taken to the tailor's for identification. Shortly afterward Mr. Ormsbee called at the tailor's to order a new overcoat, and was told that the police had one which evidently belonged to him. He then went to the station and recovered the coat.

KILLED BY A FALLING ROOF.

Fatal Accident in a New East Side Building — The Contractor Under Arrest.

By the falling of a concrete roof on the new building at 39 and 41 East Twenty-seventh Street, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, one man was killed, two were severely injured, and several others slightly hurt. Frank Davidson, the builder, of 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was arrested after the accident occurred.

The construction of the building had been so far advanced a week ago that the concrete roof was put on. It is customary to hold such roofs in place with supports until the concrete hardens. This usually requires a week's time. Davidson assembled his workmen, numbering nine, to the top floor last evening and removed the supports from the roof. Immediately afterward there was a tremendous crash, and nearly all of the men were buried in the débris.

An alarm of fire was sent in and a messenger was sent to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station for assistance. Sergt. Conboy, Roundsman Quilty, and a dozen policemen were soon on the scene, together with the firemen of Truck No. 7. After a few minutes' work, William Bradley, a laborer, twenty-nine years old, of 455 West Twenty-eighth Street, was taken out dead.

Joseph Shower, foreman, twenty-eight years old, of 538 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Peter Felvo, a laborer, twenty-six years old, of 334 East Eleventh Street, were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Shower's right leg was fractured and the left one bruised. Felvo was injured about the body and legs. Several of the other workmen were slightly injured and were attended by Dr. Rogers of Bellevue Hospital. They went home.

Sergt. Conboy placed Davidson under arrest and took him to the station house. He said that the roof had been laid for a week, and that it was thought to be dry enough to bear its own weight. He could give no reason why the roof should have fallen, except that it could not have been dry enough.

The building is owned by the Columbia Fireproof Company of 537 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The site was formerly occupied by the Stephenson Car Manufacturing Company.

HONOR TO SOLDIER STUDENTS.

University of Pennsylvania Will Carve Names in Memorial Tower.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania has issued a request to the General Alumni Association of the university, numbering many thousands and located in various parts of the United States, to forward the names and all data of those who served in the war with Spain. The purpose is to have the names cut in stone in the tower now being constructed as a memorial to the former and present University of Pennsylvania men who served their country during that time.

The tower, which is nearly completed, will form the principal entrance to the dormitory adjunct of the university, and will be of red brick, 52 by 54 feet wide and 90 feet high. It will cost about $80,000. Provost Harrison further announces that all information furnished by any member of the Alumni will be compared with the War Department records to insure correctness.

New Bank for Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 17.—The business men of Rahway who have been working to organize a bank to replace the Union County Bank, which was recently forced to close, have secured a list of prospective stockholders for the new bank. County Clerk W. M. Howard, Judge B. A. Vail, T. H. Roberts, and Ross Vanderhoven are interested in organizing the new institution, which is to be a National bank. W. H. Tuttle of Freehold has subscribed to $40,000 worth of stock.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...5:00	Moon rises...8:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:06	Gov. Isl'd...9:36	H. Gate...11:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:39	Gov. Isl'd..10:06	H. Gate... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Benedict, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio de Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport, San Juan	10:30 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	.....
Cherokee, San Domingo	*1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	.....
Norge, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 30 and up to Jan. 20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Jan. 26, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Melbourne of Dec. 19, Sydney Dec. 20, and Auckland Dec. 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 20; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Yokohama, Dec. 30, and Honolulu, Jan. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Jan. 12.
Bendo, Hamburg, Dec. 31.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Critic, Dundee, Dec. 30.
Florida, Brunswick, Jan. 11.
Glanton, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4.
King Bleddyn, Rotterdam, Jan. 3.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 4.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jan. 16.
Olio, Hull, Jan. 6.
Stalheim, Christiania, Jan. 2.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 15.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 13.
Gera, Bremen, Jan. 7.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, Jan. 16.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Jan. 8.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 17.
Bucentaur, Gibraltar, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Jan. 6.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Paulilac, Paulilac, Jan. 6.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21.

Briscoe, Gibraltar, Jan. 7.
El Sud, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
Indrani, Lisbon, Jan. 7.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 13.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Jan. 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

Amity, Bordeaux, Jan. 8.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Winifred, New Orleans, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 11.
Hudson, New

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

This is the Annual Clearance

whereby the stocks of

Knitted Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves

are put in ship-shape for the season's work ahead. There are—

17,688 pairs of Gloves—men's, women's and children's.
17,000 pairs of Stockings—men's, women's and children's.
10,764 pieces of Wool and Merino Underwear—men's, women's and children's.

Prices Show Average Reductions of One-Half

For years we have brought over larger varieties of hosiery than have been shown in any other store that we know of. Many individual styles as fine are imported—but they are widely scattered. The full easy selection is here.

To maintain the favor this thoroughness has gained for the store, the stocks each season must be ideal—and entirely new. The losses on these annual clearing sales run into the thousands—yet after all they are scarcely more than a single per cent. of the business you give us on these lines. We are content. At the same time we clear out all broken-size lots, even of the every-day grades. And what we say of hosiery applies as well to underwear. Here are the details—

Men's Half Hose—Main floor

3 pairs for 25c; were 12½c pair
Unbleached Cotton. Oxford Merino.
12½c pair; were 18c to 25c.
Natural and Colored Merino.
Unbleached Cotton. Colored Cotton.
25c pair; were 38c to 75c.
Black Cotton. Colored Cotton.
Black Lisle.
50c pair; were 75c to $1.50
Fancy Striped Merino.
Fancy Lisle Thread.
$1.50 pair; were $3.50 to $5
Pure Silk, plaids, stripes, embroidered fronts.

Men's Underwear—Main floor

50c garment; were $1
White and brown Lisle Shirts and Drawers.
Colored Merino Shirts and Drawers.
$1 garment; were $1.50 to $2
White, natural and colored Merino
Colored Silk plated Shirts and Drawers.
Natural Gauze Merino Shirts and Drawers.
$1.50 garment; were $2.50 to $3.75
Silk-and-wool Shirts and Drawers.
Fancy striped Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Combination Suits

Men's Underwear—Main floor

$2.50 garment; were $4 to $6
Combination Suits of Silk-and-wool.
Combination Suits of Merino.
Combination Suits of Silk-and-Balbriggan.

Women's Stockings—

15c pair; were 25c to 50c—5th floor
Cotton, all black, unbleached feet, fancy and unbleached.
Lisle Thread, fancy and unbleached.
25c pair; were 50c to 75c—5th floor
Cotton, all black.
Lisle Thread, all black, open work, rib and lace all over.
50c pair; were $1 to $1.50—these and following lots on main floor:
Lisle Thread, embroidered, stripes and open work.
Silk, plated, fancy.
Cashmere and Silk.
Cotton, all black.
$1 pair; were $1.75 to $3
Cotton, embroidered.
Lisle Thread, all black, embroidered, striped
Silk, plated, black, embroidered.
Cashmere, black, embroidered fronts.
All Silk, black.

Women's Stockings—

$1.50 pair; $3.50 to $4 were the original prices; previously reduced to $2.50.
A large collection of fancy pure silk Hose; fine French goods.
$3.50 pair; original prices $9 and $10; recently reduced to $5.
The very finest of French and English pure silk Hose; handsome effects.

Women's Underwear—

25c garment; were 50—Fifth floor
Cotton Vests. Cotton Suits.
Cotton Corset Covers.
Merino Vests and Drawers.
50c garment; were $1 to $1.50—These lots on main floor.
Corset Covers of Silk, Lisle, Merino, Wool.
Vests of Silk-and-cotton, Silk-and-wool, fancy Lisle, Merino and All-silk.
Drawers of Silk-and-wool and Merino.
Suits of Cotton.
75c garment; were $1.50
Merino Vests and Drawers.
Silk-and-wool Corset Covers.

Women's Underwear

$1 garments; were $1.75 to $3.50
Vests of Merino, fancy Silk, fancy Lisle and Silk-and-wool.
Corset Covers, Silk-mixed, Lisle Thread, Silk.
Drawers of Merino, Silk-mixed, Balbriggan.
Suits of Balbriggan and Silk-and-Merino.
$1.50 garments; were $2.50 to $4.75
Vests of All-silk, Silk-and-merino, Merino.
Drawers of All-silk, Silk-and-wool and Silk-and-Merino.
Corset Covers of Silk.
Suits of Silk-and-wool, Silk-and-cotton and Merino.
$2.50 garment; were $4.50 to $7.50
Suits of Silk-and-wool, Merino and Wool.
Drawers of Silk.

Children's Underwear—first floor

12½c garments; were 25c to 50c
Infants' Bands of Wool and Silk-and-wool.
25c garment; were 50c to 90c
Black Wool Tights, Merino Suits.
White and colored Merino Vests and Drawers.

Children's Stockings—fifth floor

4 pairs for 25c; were 10c and 12½c.
15c pair; were 25c to 35c

Certain Lines of Gloves Are Not to Be Re-ordered

Then there are other lots badly broken in sizes. It is best for us to hurry out all these—no matter how great the loss.

For Men

25c a pair, were 35c to 50c
Oil tan driving.
Astrakhan.
Jersey cashmere.
2-clasp lambskin, pearl and white
$1 pair, were $1.50 to $3—
1-clasp Real Kid, pique
1-clasp Cape; saddle stitch.
1-clasp Real Deerskin.
2-button Real Buck, lined.

For Men

50c pair, were $1 to $1.50—
1-clasp cape, walking or driving.
2-clasp black lambskin.
Elastic wrist; kid palm, knit backs.
75c pair, were $1.50 to $2—
1-clasp Mocha; grays and tans.
1-clasp Cape; walking or driving.
1-clasp Coaching; double palm.
1-clasp Kid; opera shades.
1-clasp Buckskin; lined and unlined.

Men's Gloves, on First Floor.

For Women

25c pair, were 50c—
Jersey Cashmere; black.
50c pair, were 75c to $1.50—
Black Silk, fleece lined. Finger Muffs.
12, 16 and 20-button length Suedes; opera shades; original prices, $2 to $3.
65c pair, were $1 to $1.50—
Real Kid; black and colors; button and clasp.
Suede; silk lined; white and black.
2-clasp Walking. 1-clasp Golf.
4-button Suedes. 2-clasp Pique Kid.

For Women

$1 pair, were $1.50 to $3.50—
2-clasp Pique Kid; black and colors.
2-clasp Kid; white and colors.
16, 20, 24-button suede; straw, pink, lavender.

For Children

10c pair, original price, 5oc—
4-button Kid; tan shades; sizes 4½ to 5½.
25c pair, were 50c—
Jersey Cashmere; various colors and black.
50c pair, were $1—
4-button Kid; black and colors.

Women's and Children's Gloves, Fifth Floor.

Fourth day of the most unusual Silver Selling New York ever kenw—Sterling and Silver-plated Ware. The saving is a fourth to a half—as measured by usual prices.

More Black Dress Goods Reduced

Such a quick and eager response as was made to our announcement on Monday was unexpected. There were good supplies of all the rich stuffs mentioned, but they've almost all disappeared. Now we feel obliged to add other lines upon which we had no thought of losing money. The variety is as good as ever this morning—the fabrics as fine. And nearly all are suitable for spring wear. This detail should be read through:

These added to-day—

Early $4.75 goods at $1.50—
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Armure.
Early $4.25 goods at $1.50—
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Granite.
Early $3.50 goods at $1.50—
Velvet Chenille Striped Venetian Cloth.
Silk Crepon Striped Bedford Cord.
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Granite.
Velvet Chenille Polka-dot Whipcord.
Velvet Chenille and Crepon Striped Bedford Cord.
Early $4.50 goods at $2.50—
Silk Crepon Striped Caniche.
Early $4 goods at $2.50—
Silk Crepon Striped Caniche.
Early $5 goods at $3.50—
Silk-and-wool Spangled Velour.

These from Monday's mark-down.

Early $2.75 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Plisse.
Early $3.50 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Crepon Gauze Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Moire Velour Grenadine.
Early $3 goods at $1.50—
Silk-and-wool Corded Plaid Grenadine.
Silk Crepon Figured Grenadine.
Early $3 goods at $1.75—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Crepon Grenadine.
Early $4 goods at $2—
Silk-and-wool Figured Crepon Velour.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Cord Crepon.
Silk-and-wool Figured Grenadine Crepon.
Early $4.50 goods at $2.50—
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Grenadine.
Silk-and-wool Armure Cord Velour.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

The Fur Sale Continues

Or, shall we say that "it ends," for at present rate of selling the lots will be gone in a twinkling.

Remember that the pieces are of the usual Wanamaker standard—the furs came from our regular suppliers—they are stylishly fashioned and correct in every way. We try to be exact, to give news that means something—there is no attempt to class these as the finest furs in the world, for there are garments that have curio value, but these include the dependable sorts you know and love, and many exceedingly fine pieces—and we are charging

Half the Usual Prices

JACKETS
Electric Seal; trimmed; $45 and $60.
Persian Lamb; plain; $100.
Alaska Seal; plain; $150.
Mink (driving), $500.
Broadtail and Chinchilla, $375.
Persian Lamb, $240.
Persian Lamb, with sable, $280.
COLLARETTES
Dyed Alaska Sable, $10.
Wool Seal, $10 and $12.
COLLARETTES
Electric Seal, with tabs, $12.50.
Natural Lynx, $22.
MUFFS
Astrakhan, $2.75 and $3.50.
Electric Seal, $2.50 and $3.50.
Krimmer, $4 and $5. Wool Seal, $3.75.
Alaska Seal, $18 and $25.
ANIMAL SCARFS
Brown Fox, $12.50.
Silver Tipped Fox, $20.

Second floor.

Couches, Sofas, Easy Chairs

Closing Out Samples

A third has been taken off former prices of many of these—some even more. They are show pieces, and the lines they represent are to be discontinued here. Styles are good, some really elegant pieces in the lot. Nearly all are in good condition—one or two slightly imperfect.

Twelve styles of Couches, variously covered with Oriental stuffs, velour, tapestry and leather, at $10 to $37.50. They were $13.50 to $75.

Six styles of Davenport Sofas, with frames of oak and imitation mahogany; covered with imitation leather, corduroy, velour and leather, at $25 to $75. They were $37.50 to $110.

Ten styles of Easy Chairs, some Turkish, and rockers among them, at $12 to $45. They were $18 to $67.50.

Fourth floor.

New Costumes---Show Days

Will you honor prophets in their own country? New York tailors are working with us to develop American styles. Professional women are charmed with the beauty of the new things just appearing; so is the dear little home-body who doesn't want to look like a show, or be in uniform. There is character, style, charm and very great variety.

This is not an "opening" but an informal reception—and the best proof of the desirability of the garments is that sales are passing all January records.

Dresses at $25 to $95—among the new-comers.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Trimmed Hats---Half Prices

Some left; some are chosen—you couldn't guess what guides the stockman in picking out hats to reduce in price.

Maybe he doesn't really know.

But, anyway, he says we have two hundred too many Women's Hats—and from the several groups he has chosen enough — and reduced them approximately one-half—many just a half. The new prices run from $3 to $20.

Children's Hats are an important part of this business—we take more pains with children's outfitting than does almost any one else in the land.

Little Boys' Derby Hats, $1.50 and $2.
Boys' Alpine Hats, $1.25.
Boys' Telescope Hats, $1.50.
Leather and cloth Tam o' Shanters at 75c—have been $1.50 to $3.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

$7 and $8 Trousers at $5

Very nearly five hundred of them—fine worsteds; and the favored styles of the winter. Seems strange enough to be able to reduce prices when everybody is raising them. But it's a lucky move—for all of you who share this lot.

Medium and dark colorings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes---Half Price

Eleven hundred pairs at $1.40 and four hundred pairs at $2. Button and lace—clear-ups of our regular stock and of many special-bargain lots. We believe it is perfectly fair to say that the shoes are quite well worth twice to-day's prices.

Fifth floor.

The Standard Dictionary for $6.50

Everybody knows of the Standard Dictionary in a general way—that magnificent work gotten out by Funk & Wagnalls.

It is the most sensible of all dictionaries because it gives, first of all, the every-day meaning of words and shows which are to be written with capital letter. The pedigree of the word comes last—the root at the bottom, tree-fashion.

Its colored plates are ideally beautiful.

Just a dictionary, but a great one.

Too dear at the full price—one has so many books to buy; too dear at former low prices because the big volume has been wobbly.

This edition is well-bound in stamped sheepskin, and we have five hundred to sell at $6.50. Come in time.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Notes of the Muslin Underwear Sale

Seersucker Petticoats, 50c instead of 85c. Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $5 instead of $6.50. Flannelette Dressing Sacques, 50c. Ripple-eiderdown Dressing Sacques, $1.

And newly arrived lots of the Corset Covers at 8c, and Drawers at 10c and 15c, and Night Gowns at 38c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SCHOOL BOARD AND COLER

Mr. O'Brien on the Difficulties of Preparing Pay Rolls.

AGAINST CLERKS' SUNDAY WORK

Commissioner Says Controller Is Young in Years and Experience—Appointments of Teachers.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon held its last meeting in the old Board of Education Building on Grand Street. Early this morning all of its employes, including Superintendent Jasper, the Board of Associate Superintendents, and the clerks, will move, with their books, records, and belongings, into the new Board of Education Building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Thomas E. Bussey, acting Secretary of the School Board, however, will remain in the old building a few days longer to wind up the business on hand. The Central Board will meet in the old building on Wednesday next, but that will be its last meeting there. The building will then remain unused until it is converted into a high school.

Owing to the absence of Borough Superintendent Jasper, the statement from him showing the number of departments which have no first assistants was not forthcoming, and, on motion of Commissioner Burlingham, the question was laid over until the next meeting.

The Committee on Teachers reported three vacancies, caused by resignations or retirement, and advised against appointing any persons to fill these vacancies until later. Commissioner Burlingham said that he would vote in favor of the report only on condition that it was rendered for the reason that there were not sufficient funds on hand to make appointments. Commissioner O'Brien said that he agreed with Commissioner Burlingham. On his motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A great deal of routine business having been transacted, President Little brought up the subject of teachers' salaries, and asked Acting Secretary Bussey to read his letter to Mayor Van Wyck in reply to Controller Coler's criticisms of the board's method of making out pay rolls.

MR. COLER CRITICISED.

"I think that Controller Coler in many ways is a decent official," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but his criticisms of this board are unfair and unjust. He means well, but has been led astray by some one who evidently was not posted as to our affairs. We did not do as the Controller wanted us to do because it was impossible. We, however, put our dignity aside and aided him in making out the pay rolls as he wished them to be made out. We even allowed him to take away our records. Under ordinary conditions, neither he nor any other person had a right to take away those books. He says himself it was a terrible task to have the pay rolls made out according to his wishes, and yet, mind you, he has had a force of men at work night and day. Yet the pay rolls are not ready, in spite of the fact that he came down to the Superintendent of these boroughs, who rendered him every assistance, and that he did what I wouldn't do, namely, asked people to work on the Sabbath. And, Mr. President, he kept this Superintendent up till midnight on this work.

"We want the public and the teachers and every man and woman interested in the public schools to know that if the teachers get their pay it is due to our efforts. Our books are open to public inspection, and they show that we are honest officials. The Mayor and the Controller can examine them at any time, and they will fail to find anything that casts the slightest shadow on our way of conducting business. The Controller is a capable official, but he is too young in years and in experience to try to smirch the reputation of men who have given the best years of their lives, without emolument, to the furtherance of the best interests of the public school system."

MR. LITTLE'S STATEMENT.

President Little said: "Commissioner O'Brien is right as far as he goes, but he might have gone further and declared that the Controller has found our records right, just as he found out in the court that we were right on the salary schedule question."

"I thought of that," said Commissioner O'Brien, "but I did not want to say so too soon. I have no doubt the teachers will be paid according to our records."

A prolonged discussion took place over the school bills that have been introduced in the present Legislature. On motion of Commissioner O'Brien it was finally decided to have a committee of the board favor legislation that provides for the payment of teachers' salaries on the line of the schedule adopted by the board on July 17 last.

The following named persons were appointed as Principals, the appointments to take effect Feb. 1: School No. 103, male department, James M. Kiernan; No. 104, Lizzie E. Rector; No. 136, Hannah W. De Milt.

The following named persons were appointed for service in the evening schools, owing to resignations of teachers previously appointed: Evening School No. 10, Pauline Goerlich; No. 43, Elizabeth J. Pendleton; No. 71, Anna M. Clark.

Assistant teachers New York Training School for Teachers—Sophie J. Nicolai, physical training, $2,000; Mary B. Caldwell, music, $1,200; Frances E. Ransom, $1,200.

Girls' High School—Mary M. Brackett, additional teacher, $900; Emma C. Armand, French, $900; Mrs. Katharine Bassett, German, $900; M. Louise Foster, substitute, $900.

Boys' High School—Joseph K. Van Denburg, zoology and physiology, $1,200; William L. Mason, additional teacher, $1,200.

Mixed High School—M. Laura Woodward, biology, $900; Grace E. Barnum, physical training, $900; Helene V. Konermann, German and French, $900.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS NAMED.

Assistant teachers in the schools designated:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
12.	Dorothy Wilson.	109.	Primary—Celia Ettelson.
42.	Primary—Martha J. Joyce.	69.	Male—Jessie S. Gumpert.
139.	Anna E. Bolton.	73.	Primary—Katharine M. Hanbury.
86.	Male—Eleanor G. O'Shea.	79.	Miriam Heymann.
56.	Primary—Mary A. Bowe.	147.	Anna R. Kostenbein
121.	Dorothea L. Breisacher.	13.	Female—Dora Lustgarten.
53.	Primary—Isabel L. Conde.	33.	Primary—Anna V. McCourt.
38.	Primary—Jennie Eglinton.	14.	Female—Alice V. Molyneaux.
62.	Margaret C. Maguire.	54.	Female.—Edith B. Nolke.
22.	Primary — Dorothy L. Niemann.	12.	Mae B. Norton.
4.	Female—Anna M. Royce.	35.	Regina A. Thoesen.
59.	Female — Catharine R. Vincent.	36.	Female — Olivo Warts.
18.	Male—Lillian Cahn.	89.	Primary — Florence Watson.
165.	Primary — Margaret Mulqueen.	109.	Essie L. Mahoney.
51.	Primary — Rebecca McCaffrey.	77.	Female—Helen W. Millns.
28.	Primary—Bessie P. Wright.	11.	Anne J. Hartington.
53.	Primary — Mercedes M. Andrews.	13.	Female — Elizabeth V. Ryan.
150.	Juna S. Bock.	38.	Primary — Eloise Slattery.
137.	Florentine J. Churchill.	42.	Lillian Turk.
159.	Joanna R. Cleary.	19.	Female — Ida L. Wanckel.
62.	Primary — Ella B. Draddy.	66.	Sara R. Windheim.
62.	Primary — Harriet Goldstein.	11.	Edith J. Wright.
147.	Etta Kommel.	36.	Female—Jeanette V. Bittermann.
15.	Primary—Helen M. McCreedy.	42.	Primary — Sophia Blate.
164.	Mary C. Short.	36.	Primary—Katharine C. Kirchoff.
135.	Marie E. Anderson.	32.	Male—Adelaide E. Bryan.
141.	Mary S. Arendt.	20.	Female — Sadie H. Cohen.
13.	Primary — Margaret J. Costello.	16.	Mabel F. Cooper.
84.	Primary—Anna V. Freeley.	33.	Primary — Nora F. Coughlin.
12.	Nellie Gardiner.	42.	Female — Helen B. Derby.
133.	Estelle Klein.	69.	Female—Anne Dillon.
129.	Olga Marx.	105.	Agnes L. Donnelly.
136.	Ellen G. Mullins.	1.	Female — Maud H. Doncker.
137.	Virginia A. Parker.	38.	Female—Jessica A. Eagleson.
4.	Primary—Louise H. Stanley.	33.	Minnie Eardenson.
35.	Elizabeth H. Boyle.	90.	Grammar—Marcella F. Elliff.
42.	Primary—Grace E. Chapman.	41.	Mary I. Feath.
56.	Primary — Jean P. Colwell.	166.	Male — Bertha M. Gardner.
106.	Leonora Ehrenberg.	36.	Female — Charlotte G. Hedian.
55.	Josie H. Gulld.	3.	Female— Edith V. Herman.
14.	Primary—Lena K. Mack.	20.	Female — Marie L. Jones.
67.	Dorothy Mara.	67.	Doretta Kauffman.
36.	Male—Katie Stern.	31.	Katharine Krivulin.
160.	Anna M. Wightwick	4.	Primary—Rose Kurinsky.
20.	Female—Miriam G. Bloomberg.	40.	Ellen M. O'Neill.
33.	Primary—Esther B. Grosen.	33.	Primary—Herminie H. Schroeder.
157.	Julia E. Harris.	42.	Primary—Anna V. Skelly.
35.	Ida R. Kelsey.	29.	Isabel A. Stewart.
12.	Dora Kusbloch.		
109.	Rose H. Bargebuhr.		
31.	Pauline V. Bernstein.		
100.	Harriet H. Diller.		

No.	Name.
105.	Annie E. Touhey.
8.	Margaret E. Turner
150.	Lydia B. Franke.
2.	Female — Margaret G. Hunt.
21.	Grammar—Ella M. Raynor.
11.	Gertrude B. Hunter.
21.	Grammar — Mary Creedon.
25.	Male—Alice M. Garsden.
44.	Male — Isabella M. Cooper.
161.	Dora S. Quarty.
71.	Sara E. Swezey.
104.	Rose M. Lambert.
110.	Alice A. Darrow.
20.	Male—Agnes C. Hayes.
111.	Cora M. Reynolds.
15.	Primary — Ada P. Sackett.
14.	Female—Luella Bolenbaker.
53.	Primary—Olga Bartosek.
42.	Primary— Henrietta Ast.
39.	Primary — Julia E. Wise.
92.	Female — Elsie M Bridges.
159.	Cecelia G. Koelfle.
160.	Josephine Perkins.
48.	Elizabeth E. Farrell
21.	Primary—Isabel B. Foster and Emma M. Patton.

SUPERINTENDENT JASPER A VICTIM.

Work on Pay Rolls in Cold Building Makes Him Ill.

Borough Superintendent Jasper went home and to bed yesterday afternoon suffering from a severe cold caught last Sunday while at work in the Board of Education Building, in Grand Street, aiding Controller Coler in making out the pay rolls.

The building is not heated on Sunday. Mr. Jasper and his clerks tried to keep warm by means of a gas stove, but while the clerks escaped any ill effects the Superintendent got so bad a cold that just before the meeting of the School Board yesterday afternoon he said that he felt too sick to remain any longer and hurried home.

ATTACKS BOARD'S METHOD.

Mr. Coler Publishes Complaint of a Prospective Supply Bidder.

Controller Coler yesterday made public a letter, recently received by him from James R. Carter, Treasurer of the Carter-Rice Company, wholesale paper dealers, criticising the manner of bidding for school supplies. Mr. Carter says that he withdrew his bid this year on the day before the opening of the bids because the information given as to what was required was so meagre and the requirements were so onerous that, although he had made his estimate from 5 to 7½ per cent. higher than he would have done under different conditions, he did not consider he was safe in bidding at all. The points of trouble were, first, refusal to give any information as to the probable quantity of any one material that was wanted, and, secondly, that the bids called for the delivery of goods in five days.

"This," says Mr. Carter, "is impossible on the large bulk of paper furnished unless it is all on hand, having been manufactured in advance."

Mr. Carter says that the estimates should be closer, and if there is any paper left on the hands of the contractor the city should take it at a fair price.

TO PAY THE TEACHERS.

Salaries May Be Received Hereafter When the Month Opens.

Announcement was made at the Controller's office yesterday that the pay rolls for the teachers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be completed to-day, and that payment of salaries would begin either this afternoon or to-morrow morning. The delay was occasioned by a technicality about the certification, but this has been removed, it was said, and the trouble is now at an end.

By reason of the investigation conducted under the supervision of the Commissioners of Accounts, it was said, the teachers will hereafter receive their pay about the first of each month, instead of on the 15th, as at present.

FOR SALARY REVISION.

Teachers of All Boroughs May Confer—Committee Appointed.

A meeting of the Board of Delegates and members of the Teachers' Association was held Tuesday afternoon at the City College. The President was empowered to appoint a committee to confer with the authorized representatives of teachers of the remaining boroughs to devise a uniform basis of salaries for all boroughs.

The request of the High School teachers that they be represented in the discussion of salary revision was unanimously granted.

SCHOOL TEACHER DISAPPEARS.

Had Been Taken to Task for Punishing a Pupil.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 17.—Jessie Maltby, a teacher in the Cazenovia School, disappeared yesterday. A week ago she was taken to task for inflicting corporal punishment upon M. K. Darling's daughter, and that is the only reason known for her disappearance. She started for school and was not seen again.

Before leaving home she kissed her mother more than is her wont. She left her own ring and took her mother's wedding ring. She mailed a letter from this city to her mother yesterday, but made no reference to the cause of her departure. The Syracuse police are looking for her.

AN OLD SAILOR IN WANT.

Saved Commodore Perry's Life—Now in an Almshouse.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 17.—Henry Hughes, a sailor of the old navy, has been admitted to the county almshouse at the age of ninety-five years. When nineteen years old he enlisted for a three years' cruise on the sloop-of-war Levant as a sailmaker. When the Mexican war broke out he went to Mexico on the sloop-of-war St. Mary. He once saved the life of Commodore Matthew G. Perry, who had been ambushed by twelve Mexicans.

Hughes served on the Kearsarge, the brig Somers, the frigate Congress, and the sloop-of-war John Adams. He was on the Kearsarge when Admiral Schley was a Lieutenant on the same warship. After leaving the navy Hughes resumed his business of sailmaking and continued it until old age prevented him from working.

SCALDED IN BOILER EXPLOSION.

Nine Men Injured in Accident on Government Launch Caperon.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—A tube in the boiler of the Government launch Caperon, lying in the canal locks at Delaware City, exploded to-day, scalding nine men, three of them so seriously that they may die. These three are Capt. George A. Cleaver, who was burned about the face and body; Engineer John Swan, injured in the same manner, and Assistant Engineer Samuel Weaver, burned about the body and legs. The other six men sustained only slight burns and bruises. Only one man on the boat escaped injury.

The three seriously injured were taken to their homes in Delaware City. The flesh was hanging in shreds from the faces of Capt. Cleaver and Engineer Swan and they were also almost entirely blinded. Among the others injured were Sergeant Weinhold, Private Guy, and two other privates from Fort Delaware. They were taken to the hospital at the fort for treatment. Their injuries are not serious.

The Caperon is a man-of-war's launch, and was used for the purpose of conveying men between Fort Delaware, Fort Dupont and Delaware City.

State Dinner to Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the Diplomatic Corps at a State dinner at the White House to-night. Covers were laid for seventy-eight persons, and owing to the large company the table was set in the main corridor. The house was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the Marine Band played. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton were among those present.

Died While Attending a Funeral.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—Joseph W. Sanford died suddenly yesterday afternoon at Cranford while attending the funeral of a child of Mrs. Frederic Martin. Mr. Sanford conducted a house furnishing store on Broadway, New York City, for several years, but retired from business some time ago. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

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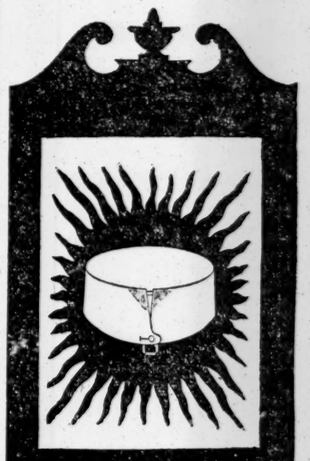

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ROBERTS OF UTAH BARRED

Special House Committee Finds Against the Polygamist.

MEMBERS AGREE ON FACTS

De Armond and Littlefield Contend Roberts Should Be Seated Before Being Expelled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—So far as the House is concerned, the chances of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to occupy the seat to which he was elected are gone. The special committee investigating his case reached a final conclusion to-day. It was unanimous on the question of his polygamous status and agreed upon a formal statement of facts, but upon the question of procedure the committee was divided. The majority, consisting of all the members except Littlefield of Maine and De Armond of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Littlefield and De Armond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows: "We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, and was at the date of his election above the age of twenty-five years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the State of Utah.

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since their marriage, has borne him six children. That about 1885 he married as his plural wife Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of whom the last were twins, born Aug. 11, 1897.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage. Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife.

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election, and were not denied by him.

"That the testimony bearing on these facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts, and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand."

Chairman Tayler says the report of the committee will be made on Saturday, and that the subject will be taken up in the House next Tuesday.

The culminating session of the committee to-day followed many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Mr. Miers of Indiana, who has been out of the city. He returned to-day, and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly when the committee met, McPherson of Iowa offered a resolution for the exclusion of Roberts. Mr. De Armond immediately proposed a substitute, recognizing the Constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials, and providing for his expulsion.

There was no discussion beyond informal remarks, and the vote was first taken on Mr. De Armond's substitute, Mr. Littlefield joining him in the affirmative and the others voting in opposition. The vote was then taken on Mr. McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Tayler, (Ohio,) Freer, Morris, and McPherson, (Reps.;) Lanhan and Miers, (Dems.)

Nays—Littlefield, (Rep.,) and De Armond, (Dem.)

Chairman Tayler was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days, and the prospects are that the subject will be brought before the House early next week.

Mr. De Armond will submit the views of the minority. He will include an exhaustive review of the law, covering about seventy typewritten pages, prepared by Mr. Littlefield. The main point of this is that the House cannot add to the requirements provided by the Constitution for admission to the House, and that the only Constitutional remedy is to admit and then expel on the finding of facts.

WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

It Is Asserted that the General Has Forfeited His Right to It—Should Seek Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—If Gen. Joseph Wheeler expects to return to Washington to take a seat in Congress without further formality, it looks as if he would meet with disappointment. Inquiry has been made since the announcement that he had been relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and it is found that there is very general agreement on both sides of the House that it has been clearly shown by the examination of the case of Low, and other precedents, that he has forfeited his right to a seat in Congress, and that the only thing open to him is to go back to his district and seek re-election if he desires to continue service in Congress.

No doubt is entertained that, if he seeks re-election at a special election to fill the vacancy, he will be returned to Congress, perhaps without opposition; but it will be held by the House, according to the best authorities in both parties, that the seat is now vacant, and will remain so until a special election has been held.

Some of his friends in the House hope that he may be induced not to make claim to the seat, but to go at once before his people for re-election. They think he would win greater distinction by this course, and, if re-elected, he would be entitled to pay for the entire term from March 4 last, as any one elected to the vacancy would be.

CLARK CASE AGAIN TAKEN UP.

The Action of the Montana Grand Jury Comes Before the Committee Unexpectedly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After a recess of four days the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day resumed its investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montana. At the outset, Senator Faulkner stated in behalf of Mr. Clark that the letters written to him during and since the session of the Legislature by Dr. Ector had been found in Butte and were on their way to Washington.

The first witness to-day was William J. Cook, treasurer of the Thomas Cruse Savings Bank of Helena, who was questioned concerning the accounts of A. J. Davidson and J. K. Toole with the bank. Davidson's account was opened Sept. 9, 1898, and closed Feb. 9, 1899. Davidson was considered a representative of Mr. Clark in the Senatorial campaign, and the effort was to show that the Senator's money was being used. Mr. Cook said that from first to last $21,800 was deposited in Mr. Davidson's name and that $13,000 of this amount came to the bank in the shape of a draft from the bank of Clark & Brother of Butte, and $3,800 on a telegraphic order of transfer from that bank. He said the money was all checked out, but he could not remember to whom any of the checks were made payable.

In the case of Mr. Toole there was an effort to connect his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest with Mr. Clark's name, but Mr. Cook said he knew nothing about politics. Mr. Cook had no recollection of any unusual number of $1,000 bills in circulation in Helena during the winter of 1898-99 when the Senatorial contest was on. The deposit slips in Mr. Toole's name showed deposits in currency amounting to $8,765 from Nov. 3, 1898, to July 31, 1899. Mr. Davidson had been in the commission business, but had made an assignment.

William F. Rector, who said he was an expert accountant, was the next witness. He testified that he had secured rooms in Helena to be used during the Senatorial contest at the instance of A. J. Steele, getting three rooms in the Power block, which met Mr. Steele's requirements of a vault and a number of entrances. These rooms the witness described as a "trap," and said they were used for consultation with members of the Legislature. He stated that he had seen several members in the room and had heard Messrs. Steele, Davidson and other supporters of Mr. Clark discuss ways and means of securing votes. He had seen a sum of money, which he thought was $10,000, paid to one of the members.

Referring on cross-examination to his relations with Mr. Steele the witness contended that the latter was no especial friend of his.

"The only sign of his friendship I ever received," he said, "was that after he had bought the Grand Jury he gave me $50 to watch them."

This assertion raised a laugh, and also a point of order which gave the committee considerable trouble. The committee, in order to keep the investigation within reasonable scope, had decided not to enter into the Grand Jury investigation. The information had been volunteered, and Mr. Faulkner insisted that if it was to stand he should have opportunity to refute it.

The committee took the matter under advisement. The witness gave the amounts which were, according to his information, paid to the different members of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Rector said he was positive that a member of the Legislature was paid for his vote in the presence of the witness and put the money in his pocket. He said this man was one of a number of Republican members who were not to vote immediately for Clark—not until "the button was touched."

The committee adjourned until Friday before Mr. Rector concluded his testimony.

TELLER TALKS FOR SILVER.

Argues Against the Senate Financial Bill—Debate Daily to Feb. 15. When Vote Will Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate to-day decided that a vote on the Financial bill shall be taken Feb. 15. Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked for an agreement for a vote on Feb. 1. Mr. Jones, (Ark.,) objected to that date, as the time would be too short for a full discussion of the bill. He said, however, that Feb. 15 would be satisfactory.

It was finally agreed that the vote should be taken on Feb. 15; that two days intervening should be devoted to ten-minute debates on amendments to the bill, and that the measure should be considered on each legislative day after 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the bill. He contended that the history of the American people showed that they were favorable to bimetallism, and that until within very recent years the two parties had contended with each other in their advocacy of this cause. He renewed his charge that the Financial bill is practically a caucus measure, and had been accepted from the junta of ignorant men who constituted the Indianapolis Convention. This he denounced as an abandonment of the legislative function and a surrender to outside influences.

Still he was satisfied that the bill would be put on the statute books as a law because they were unable to resist the influence behind the measure, notwithstanding the bill was contrary to the convictions of some Republican Senators and notwithstanding that as late as 1890 the Republican President had upheld bimetallism. The President, as a member of the House, had voted for free coinage and for the passage of the Bland-Allison act over the then President's veto.

As for himself, Mr. Teller said, few men had received greater honors at the hands of the Republican Party than himself, but this was due to the fact that he had been an advocate of bimetallism. That this attitude was in accord with the convictions of the people of his own State was shown by the platform declarations of all the political parties of his State.

Mr. Teller declared that the silver dollars had been maintained in full value, despite, as he said, all the slanders uttered in this chamber and in the House because the people demanded the silver dollars as money, and with every one of them they could procure a dollar's worth of anything to be had. He maintained that the American people and the American Nation were great enough to do anything they deemed right to do. And if they should determine to coin silver free it would be successful. He said at some later date he would undertake to prove that the United States could maintain gold and silver at a parity as money. Any statement to the contrary was in contravention of the fact of history.

Mr. Teller had not completed his speech, but desired to suspend and resume to-morrow.

PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION PASSED.

Senate Acts on Hoar's Measure Asking for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate the resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and amended by Mr. Lodge, (Mass.,) calling for general information regarding the conduct of the insurrection in the Philippines, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) said he desired to address the Senate upon the resolution before it was passed. He favored the passage of the resolution, believing that the information asked for was entirely proper. He declared that he had received information since the introduction of his resolutions that assured him of the facts he had asserted.

"The blood of every soldier," said he, "who has fallen since the war began is on the hands of the Administration. The blood of the sixty soldier boys of South Dakota who lost their lives after being conscripted into an unwilling service after their terms had expired lies at the door of the Administration, and there is no escape for it. I charge that the censorship of the press and the suppression of facts are for the purpose of advancing the political ambitions of Mr. McKinley."

If this action, said Mr. Pettigrew, "put the Administration in a hole," as was stated, it was not his fault. He reverted to the assertion that the acquisition of the Philippines was brought about by the act of God, but, he said, the only way he could see God's hand in the work was that God must have used Mr. McKinley as a prophet or appeared to the President in a vision.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's speech the resolution of Mr. Hoar was passed without division.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE PETITIONS.

Congress Urged to Grant Right to Women in the New Possessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The woman suffragists of the United States are apparently very anxious that whatever may be the fate of women at home, the señoras and señoritas in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands and the women of the Sandwich Islands shall be allowed to vote. On Monday Representative Allen, who represents Thomas B. Reed's old district, introduced a petition sent him by the Woman's Suffrage Association of Maine, asking that perfect equality of rights, civil and political, "be secured to the women of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines."

On the same day Mr. Gamble of South Dakota presented a petition from some women of his State urging that when constitutions come to be drawn for these islands the word "male" shall be everywhere tabooed. Mr. Gardner of Michigan presented a similar petition from the suffragists of his State, and Mr. Henry of Mississippi followed his example. Mr. Ray of New York varied the proceedings by offering a petition signed by men. There were eight of them, all hailing from Rochester, and headed by William Gleason; and their request asked equality for the women of Hawaii and said nothing about the others. There was a similar petition from Washington State.

Meanwhile in the Senate some petitions were being presented by women who wanted suffrage for themselves; interest in the women of the colonies was not wanting, for a petition signed by Mrs. Beulah E. Ritchie and Mrs. Annie C. Boyd was presented in their behalf. Two women of New Hampshire named Mrs. Armenia S. White and Mrs. S. J. Whitney also petitioned against the obnoxious word "male" having any place in the colonial constitutions. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association of South Dakota, declared that the association would be satisfied with nothing less than a flat-footed declaration that the island women should vote.

Yesterday a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Jersey City was offered by Senator Sewell, and after him came Messrs. McBride and Wolcott, with petitions against the use of "male" in the colonies. In the House only one petition in regard to colonial women was presented.

To Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Election of the President and Vice President to-day agreed on a favorable report on the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The following-named fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Knightsville, Mills Harvey; Milton Centre, D. O. Lewis; North Hill, Seymour Etheridge

HOUSE DEMOCRATS DIVIDED

Differences Accentuated in the Deficiency Bill Debate.

MR. SIBLEY DEFENDS MR. GAGE

Congressman Driggs Resents an Imputation Cast Upon His Democracy—Cannon Pokes Fun at Sulzer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Democrats who have been hoping that repeated admonitions would inspire the members of the party in Congress to find a common ground of agreement before the next general campaign, were all disappointed to-day with the debate in the House over the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, in which Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) renewed his attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury for making deposits of Government funds in National banks, and provoked Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) to reply in a straightout defense of the course of the Secretary.

This incident, taken in connection with the speech of Representative Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) which was made later in the day than that of Mr. Sibley, has served to again point out the difficulty of bringing the Democrats together. Mr. Sibley has no intention, it is said by his friends, in denial of a common report, to shift to the Republican Party, nor has Mr. Driggs any expectation of changing parties. Both assert that they expect to remain Democrats, and to enjoy the freedom of opinion and expression that Democrats have hitherto enjoyed.

The debate was opened by Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) who took advantage of the first opportunity to call attention to the resolution he introduced a few days ago for the investigation of the charges against Secretary Gage in connection with the deposit of Government funds in National banks. The committee to which it had been referred had not acted.

"I understand," said Mr. Sulzer, "that the boss of the Republican party says these charges are 'all rot,' and that the President doesn't want them investigated, and that nothing more is to be done with these grave and serious charges."

If that was so, he continued, the minority was entitled to know it. There was a remedy, he declared, and that remedy would be applied. The Secretary of the Treasury was charged by reputable newspapers and reputable men with a distinct violation of the law. He proceeded to describe the sale of the New York Custom House to the "Standard Oil Trust." While he was speaking his five minutes expired and he asked for five minutes more.

"He's got that speech on his stomach," observed Mr. Cannon, who was in charge of the Appropriation bill, "and the House had better let him proceed."

"If you don't probe this great National scandal to the bottom," retorted Mr. Sulzer, "you will hear a great deal about it on the stump."

There was no objection, and Mr. Sulzer continued, quoting the words of President McKinley, while a member of Congress in criticism of the course of Secretary Fairchild in keeping Government funds in National banks. Mr. Sulzer concluded with the statement that Secretary Gage had made the humiliating confession that he is and was the mere agent of the Standard Oil Trust.

MR. SIBLEY REPLIES.

He was followed by Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) who said that while he had supported Mr. Sulzer for the leadership of the House and the second place on the Democratic National ticket, he could not agree with him in his attack upon Secretary Gage. Mr. Sibley said he had been requested to introduce a resolution of investigation. He had replied that in the hour of peril the Secretary of the Treasury had acted with promptness and prudence, and that in his opinion Congress would at all times uphold a public officer striving to uphold the honor and credit of the business interests of the country. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Sibley said he had read the answer of Secretary Gage to the House resolution and he considered it a full, free, and frank statement which completely justified each and every transaction. A conflagration had started in New York, he said, and it required courage and will to stop the panic before it had extended itself.

"I had rather see the country prosper," said he, "than to see my party succeed." [Republican applause.]

He expressed regret that the Democratic Party should thrive upon depression, and again praised the Secretary of the Treasury for coming to the rescue of the business interests of the country. He rejoiced in his action. [Renewed Republican applause.]

LACK OF CONFIRMATION.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) declared that both Secretary Gage and the Administration had been vindicated. He explained the reasons why the Committee on Rules, to which the Sulzer resolution had gone, had not acted upon it. The charges the resolution contained were simply a rehash of the same charges to which Secretary Gage had replied.

"I am authorized by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules," he added, "to say that no one has asked to be heard in furtherance of the resolution. Not the most humble citizen would be placed upon trial upon a mere allegation. No one has come upon his own responsibility to affirm the truth of the charges."

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) was characteristically ironical in his comment upon Mr. Sibley's speech. He remembered, he said, a great day in the House when Mr. Sibley had not been obliged to go to the other side for his applause. Before he had known of Mr. Sibley's change of front he had written an article urging him for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. He did not wish to withdraw his personal praise, but he did desire now to withdraw the nomination [Laughter] and to confer it upon Mr. Sulzer of New York, who had always been faithful to Democratic principles. [Democratic and Republican applause.]

He recalled the time when Mr. Sibley had told how he had been ostracized, socially and commercially, because he had supported silver at 16 to 1.

"We hailed him as a hero," said Mr. Clark, "because he was the only Democrat north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi who stood true to the Democracy of the Mississippi Valley. Now he wins the applause of those who are hostile to every principle of the Democratic faith. His place in this House is on the other side of the political aisle. [Democratic applause.]

HEPBURN LETTER QUOTED.

Mr. Clark read the Hepburn letter to Secretary Gage, branding it as a disgrace. He remarked upon the "cheek" of Mr. Hepburn in addressing such a letter to the Secretary. The Secretary could not prevent Mr. Hepburn from writing the letter, Mr. Clark said, but he could have rebuked him. While he was describing the manner in which deposits had been made in National banks, Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) interrupted him.

"What did Andrew Jackson do about deposits?" he inquired.

"He took them away from a lot of thieves like these," retorted Mr. Clark, "and placed them in the hands of honest men. [Democratic applause.] Now crack away again."

"He put them in pet State banks," said Mr. Lacey.

"I don't care about State banks," retorted Mr. Clark. "Instead of rebuking Mr. Hepburn, Secretary Gage conferred upon him the greatest favor ever conferred upon a bank since banks were established."

Mr. Sibley replied briefly. Ordinarily, he said, he would be humiliated to have the Vice Presidential nomination publicly withdrawn, but he had already withdrawn in favor of Mr. Sulzer. He was not concerned with the statement that he should take his seat on the other side because he had changed his position.

"I claim equal honesty for both positions. I believed in 1896 that bimetallism was sacred, but events have so changed conditions by the enormous production of gold that the price level for which both the gentleman from Missouri [Clark] and I were striving was raised. The cause I held sacred then has become ridiculous. I believe if the Democratic Party is victorious this Fall it will not be able to write a single line of financial legislation in the next six years. I am striving to do something practical and helpful. If the Democratic Party is to live it must have a policy; it must do something besides carp and fault-find. If it will adopt a policy I will keep step with it, but if it invites me to a banquet of carping and fault-finding it will have to excuse me." [Loud Republican applause.]

Mr. Driggs spoke immediately after allusions had been made to the Gold Democrats by Williams (Dem., Ill.), in which Mr. Driggs and other Gold Democrats were referred to sneeringly as "Republicans on this side of the House."

PLEA OF MR. DRIGGS.

Mr. Driggs responded in part as follows:

"I take issue with the remarks made by the gentleman from Illinois a few minutes ago when he alluded to the Republicans on that side of the House and the Republicans on this side. I intend to apply that to myself, for he unquestionably alluded to the so-called Gold Democrats on this side of the chamber. I intend to say, if you please, that whenever the issue about circulation of money comes up, or whenever any debate may occur in this House, whenever any question is raised on any financial matter it seems that some Democrat on this side of the House takes an opportunity to attack some of his fellow Democrats who do not chance to believe with him in the theory of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I say now, Mr. Chairman, in that much misused phrase, 'I am a Democrat,' that I am as good a Democrat as there is on the floor of this House, and my colleagues who stand with me on this side of the House in support of the gold currency measure, introduced by the other side, are as good Democrats as there are on this side of the House.

"Now, then, Mr. Chairman, to what are we entitled in our Democracy, and what do we believe in as Democrats? There is no man on this side of the House who is a firmer believer in a Constitutional amendment for the purpose of establishing an income tax than I; there is no man on this side of the House who is more bitterly opposed to the doctrines of the President, and for which the Republican Party is solid, for the passage of a Ship Subsidy bill. There is no Democrat on this side of the House who is more opposed to the increase of the standing army, and I believe absolutely that the welfare and the future integrity and the strength of this nation are to be placed in the volunteer army, that army in which Jackson and Jefferson and all our great generals have had implicit confidence, and, Sir, there is no Representative on this side of the House more opposed to the trusts than I.

"Coming now to the present question, I hold, Sir, when certain Democrats would set themselves on a pedestal of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and say to every class of Democrats unless you fall down and worship this idol you are no Democrat, that they are the violators of the first principles of Democracy. For these principles are free speech, freedom of action, freedom of right, and freedom of debate, and my constituents of the Third Congressional District in the State of New York, more than 21,000 of whom cast a total vote of 41,000 votes cast told me on election day of Nov. 8, 1898, that I was a Democrat, and, as a Democrat, was elected to the House of Representatives. I care not what you may say about my Republicanism, and my Democratic constituents will tell this House this coming November whether my Democracy is satisfactory to them.

"I am not a Republican, 'I am a Democrat.' As such I believe in the gold standard, and I can be as radical in that belief as you, my colleagues, in your free and unlimited coinage ideas; for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is not bimetallism; it is silver monometallism. Now that this debate has come up here to-day, should we of the Democracy not be willing to concede something? Why should we not be willing to say, 'You go a certain way and we will go a certain way, and surely we can meet on common ground somewhere instead of going before the country as we do, and as members have done on this side, calling us Republicans when we are not? For one, I say it is unfair to certain Democrats on this side of the House. And we are all Democrats. Not one Republican can be found sitting here excepting in the 'Cherokee Strip.' If there is any branch in our ranks let us close, not widen, it. Why not make a serious and earnest attempt to meet on some common ground that will absolutely unite and not disunite the great Democratic Party?"

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) caustically arraigned Mr. Sulzer for his alleged misstatements in the face of Secretary Gage's report. He denounced him for alleging that Secretary Gage had admitted violation of the law. There ought not to be an investigation of the Secretary of the Treasury, but there ought to be a public rebuke of a member who distorted the truth, who distorted the facts, and who slandered honored public officials. [Republican applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. LEVY.

Mr. Levy, (Dem., N. Y.,) following Mr. Hepburn, referred to the circumstances leading up to the deposits authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said:

"I am not one of those who criticise the Secretary for depositing the internal revenue receipts in National banks—as he had authority to do—but I desire to emphasize and insist upon this fact: that his delay in making such deposits brought on the late stringency, and that he was either ignorant of the true situation or carelessly refused to heed the warnings given to him, and willfully neglected to take steps to prevent a panic. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the Secretary, by his great and serious blunder, and by his failure to grasp the recent financial situation, has not only involved his department and this Administration in a scandal which cannot be explained, but has deliberately interfered with the progress of our prosperity. Fortunately, this country is so great and resourceful that it will only halt in its advance to wonder at the blindness of the Secretary, and then progress with renewed activity."

Later in the day Mr. Sulzer recalled attention to an editorial in a South Carolina paper attacking him which had been read by Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Sulzer rebuked Mr. Hopkins for not having the courage to attack him openly. He denied that the paper was Democratic. He said it was edited by the subsidized agent of Mark Hanna. The editor had sold his political convictions in 1896 for a mess of pottage.

"If that speech is not good for the Vice Presidential nomination," observed Mr. Cannon, addressing the Democrats when Mr. Sulzer had concluded, "you are a very ungrateful lot."

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) and Mr. Cannon became involved in a controversy toward the close of the session. Mr. Terry denounced the war in the Philippines as criminal.

Mr. Cannon said the appropriation of $45,000,000 in the bill was to support the flag.

Mr. Terry said his denunciation was of the purposes of the war. He taunted the Republicans with forever wrapping the flag about them and crying "patriotism."

Mr. Cannon declared that declamation amounted to nothing. If any one was opposed to the appropriation for the support of the army here was the time and place. He defied any one on the other side to move to strike it out.

MR. WILLIAMS'S PLEA.

In response to this challenge Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) replied in a brief and eloquent speech. There was not an American citizen, he declared, in or out of the House, who was disloyal to the flag of his country. The gentleman from Illinois with his accustomed shrewdness had issued a challenge, well knowing that there was not a man in the House, no matter how bitterly opposed he might be to the imperialistic policy, who would raise his hand against our soldiers fighting in the field, whether the struggle in which they were engaged was right or wrong.

"I believe," said he, "that the people out there against whom they are fighting are struggling for their liberties, but when my country lines up for the fray I am with it. He has issued a safe challenge. But I am tired of this miserable subterfuge by which it is attempted to confuse loyalty to the flag with loyalty to the policy in which the flag is disgraced." [Great Democratic applause.] Men had a right to oppose a policy of war. He cited the example of Burke and Chatham, great men who had never refused to vote supplies for war, but who had stood up in the House of Commons day after day entering their protests against the war waged against our ancestors because they believed it wrong. The history of the Old World held its lesson. As Byron had said, first came liberty, then glory, then splendor, then corruption, decay, and death.

Whenever the people forgot that the province of Government was to make the individual happy, to make the Government splendid, and the flag glorious, the people were on the first rung of the ladder in their descent. There was a glory of the flag in devotion to what was free, right, and just, and there was a pseudo glory of the flag which manifested itself in the worship of the flag. He would vote all the men and guns and ammunition needed to restore peace. And when we had peace he would have the great American Republic say to the poor brown people across the seas:

"We will stand by you until you are able to stand alone."

Several amendments by Mr. Lentz and others to increase the appropriation for rural free delivery were voted down.

The bill was passed without division.

At 5:40 P. M. the House adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow.

NICARAGUA CANAL IN THE SENATE.

Amendments Made Radically Change the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The amendments made yesterday by the Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to the House Nicaragua Canal bill have been printed and circulated in the Senate. The amendments prove to be more radical than at first announced by the members of the committee. The language of the measure is practically changed throughout, and several of the House provisions are entirely omitted. The most important omissions are the provisions which are made in the House bill for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and for the purchase of existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the latter provision in the House measure carrying an appropriation of $5,000,000.

The Senate bill also removes many of the limitations of the House bill as to persons to be employed in the proposed work. The provision for a commission to act with the Secretary of War is eliminated. The Senate committee also makes specific provision that the canal shall be of sufficient size to accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage, and it increases the appropriation from $130,000,000 to $140,000,000.

MR. PLATT ON SHERMAN'S CHANCES.

Not Sure that the New Yorker Will Be Secretary of the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Platt did not seem to be acquainted with the whereabouts of Representative Sherman to-day when he was asked if he had received a reply from him concerning the invitation to become a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. "It seems to me that the newspapers have got ahead of the caucus in this business," said the Senator. "You have got Sherman as good as elected. I'm not so sure as that. All that I've undertaken to do is to ask him to be a candidate, after that the caucus must have something to say about it. You have made it look very easy; but it only goes to show how little wool it takes to make a yard of cloth."

There is but little doubt about the election of Mr. Sherman. The place is regarded as in some way the prize of New York, and after it has been demonstrated that Gen. Clarkson would not be as acceptable as a New York candidate it was only necessary to get some New York man who would not be objectionable to the Senate.

There is a report again to-day that the Republicans of the Senate are unwilling to put out Col. R. J. Bright as Sergeant at Arms. Col. Bright has managed his business so to the satisfaction of Senators on both sides of the Chamber that his services are not to be lightly dispensed with. While the friends of other candidates are anxious to do something for their men, the chief solicitude of most of the Senators is that the business of the Chamber shall be carried on as it has been. The best of new men would require time in which to acquire efficiency, and meanwhile the Senate would be put to inconvenience merely to "bring up" a new Sergeant at Arms.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adopted Mr. Pettigrew's resolution, calling for information from the Secretary of War as to fiscal operations in Cuba.

Representative Lacey of Iowa has reintroduced his bill for the protection of game birds, modified, however, so as to make it unlawful to ship in inter-State commerce game killed in violation of the law.

The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday agreed on the Pension Appropriation bill, and reported it to the House. It carries a total of $145,246,230, exactly the amount estimated by the Pension Office.

Representative Catchings of Mississippi has introduced a bill in the House to create a commission of five members appointed by the President to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens growing out of depredations in Cuba during the Cuban insurrection.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate the draft of a bill prepared by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, making it a misdemeanor to refuse to obey a subpoena from a court-martial. The bill is intended to prevent the failure of military justice by curing what is believed to be a defect in the present law.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed yesterday to report favorably the convention known as The Hague Treaty, negotiated last year. The treaty was not amended. The committee also acted favorably upon the extradition treaties with Peru and Argentina; also the treaty to continue the Mexican Boundary Commission. The reciprocity treaties were not considered.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Major William H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry, upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Charles S. Foster, Ninth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 24.

First Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, Fourteenth Infantry, will be assigned to duty with the first detachment of recruits that may be sent from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to the Philippine Islands.

The resignation of Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of Cavalry (Fourth Regiment) only, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of the Department of Texas, for assignment to duty with a troop of the Tenth Cavalry.

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, now at Uniontown, Penn., will proceed to Baltimore and assume temporary duty as disbursing Quartermaster in that city, to relieve First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Second Artillery. Capt. Baxter also will take charge of the construction work at the various defenses in Baltimore Harbor. Lieut. Lamoreux will return to Fort McHenry, Md.

A board of medical officers to consist of First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph J. Curry, is appointed to meet at one of the general hospitals in or near Manila, to be designated by the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific, for the purpose of studying hospital diseases.

Capt. Alfred S. Frost, Twenty-second Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General, Department of Texas.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is detached from the navy yard at New York, when relieved, and ordered to the Texas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Olcott is detached from the Texas, when relieved, and ordered to duty at the naval recruiting rendezvous, Detroit.

Surgeon L. G. Heneberger is detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous at Detroit and ordered to the training station at Newport.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Wilson is ordered to duty on the Michigan.

Surgeon O. Diehl is detached from the Michigan, when relieved, and ordered to the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Assistant Surgeon R. Spear is detached from the recruiting rendezvous, Philadelphia, when relieved, and ordered to the Constellation temporarily.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. E. Riggs is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at New York and ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Dunn is ordered to duty at the Indian Head naval proving grounds.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris is ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieut. A. H. Robertson is detached from the Independence, at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy immediately.

Army transport Sheridan takes the following officers for the Asiatic Station: Lieut. C. A. Carr, Lieut. Yates Stirling, Ensign W. R. Sexton, and Ensign I. F. Landis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The gunboat Machias has left Santo Domingo for San Juan.

The cruiser Baltimore and the Wheeling have arrived at Hongkong, and the hospital ship Solace has left the same port for Manila.

The Alliance left Newport yesterday for Barbados.

The Potomas has arrived at the League Island Navy Yard with the Dorothea in tow.

The collier Marcellus was commissioned to-day.

The Dolphin, which has been engaged for some months in making a survey of the bar at the mouth of the Orinoco, was to-day ordered to return to the United States. Lieut. Commander Southerland has made 345 miles of sounding, but the weather does not admit further prosecution of the work. The Dolphin should arrive at Norfolk in about seven days.

WELL POISONER IN JAIL.

Armonk Man Finds Person Who Put Arsenic in His Water.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—People living in the upper part of Westchester County are having a good deal of trouble over their wells by reason of ill-disposed persons poisoning them or dumping refuse and filth into them so as to render them unfit for use.

Dusenberry Abrams of Newcastle was to-day lodged in the county jail here on his confession that he was the man who a few weeks ago poisoned Hobart Cox's well in Armonk by placing arsenic and paris green in it. Mr. Cox for a long time tried to find out who poisoned his well, and finally employed a Pinkerton detective, who, after circulating around the men in the vicinity, discovered that Abrams was the culprit.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Following Sales:

Undermuslins, Embroideries, Household Linens, Blankets, Housefurnishings, China, Glassware, Art Pottery, Clothing, Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Notions, Sterling and Quadruple-plated Silverware.

Nine Notions.

Sale of Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies announced in Sunday's papers continues. We quote nine items to-day—little things in themselves—but they represent a big, masterful principle. A 2c. article can be relatively as dear as one at a much higher price. To illustrate: We sell a bunch of tape containing 9 yds. for 2c. Others charge 4c.—just 100 per cent. more. If a dealer taxes (we almost wrote sticks) you in that style for a 2c. article what may be expected when you want an article at $2.00 or $20.00? Our prices are right on *everything*—little or large. Trading at Macy's averages a saving of from 20 to 40 per cent. Whether you want a Pin Cube or a Marble Cupid we'll give you the best value. Don't ignore the tiny economies. The success of our Notion Sale indicates that you are alive to our offerings.

2c for Brush Edge Skirt Binding, sold elsewhere as special value at 3c. and 4c. per yard.

24c for Talson's Skirt Binding, 12 yds. to piece, sold elsewhere as special value at 27c.

19c for Silk-finished Belting, fancy patterns, 9 yds. in piece, sold elsewhere as special value at 29c.

2c for Non-twisting India Tape, 9 yds. in bunch, sold elsewhere as special value at 4c.

5c for Snap Fasteners—substitute for Hooks and Eyes, sold elsewhere as special value at 8c.

16c for Rubber-covered Waist Steels, one dozen assorted sizes and roll of bone casing.

17c per yard for Silk Garter Elastic, excellent quality, all colors.

7c for Pin Cubes, containing 196 Pins—white, colored and black, sold elsewhere at 10c.

4c for Pin Cubes, containing 100 Pins, black only. 5c. for Round Pearl Lace Pins—7c. for oval-shaped.

Things for Teeth.

This sale is for to-day and to-morrow. Everything for the teeth. Half and third less than usual drug store prices. The qualities are dependable—we know all about each article advertised. Read what follows. Then come and secure your share of the savings.

Dentifricia Tooth Powder, cleanses and polishes the teeth, large can, our regular price 31c.; special at **10c**

Dentifricia Tooth Cream, keeps the teeth clean and white, collapsing tubes, regular price 11c.; special at **6c**

Dr. Bruel's Dentifrice Liquid, nothing better for the teeth, regular price 49c.; special at **29c**

Prophylactum—one of the pleasantest and most efficacious tooth and mouth

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR THE FACTS.

It is now eleven months since war flagrant was begun, and it is now eleven months since Gen. Otis first, and the President afterward, refused to listen to terms of peace or to concede an hour's delay in the prosecution of the war. In these eleven months of hostilities the war has been the President's war. Congress has not been consulted, and the country has not had an opportunity to speak.—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

If anti-imperialism were put upon its proofs, it would be obliged to spend in painful study a great part of the time that it now devotes to reckless utterance.

The world knows the story of the beginning of the war with the Filipino rebels. It knows that so far from refusing to listen to terms of peace the President gave AGUINALDO and his men every opportunity to keep the peace and every incentive to keep it. Our soldiers bore with remarkable patience the ruffianly insolence and the open acts of attack and aggression of the Filipinos. The lives of the people of Manila were endangered by our tolerance of the insults of the natives, who took advantage of the indulgent spirit we showed to plot the looting and destruction of the city.

Mr. BOUTWELL's statements are exactly contrary to the truth. But professional anti-imperialism is a sentiment, a prejudice. If facts get in its way they have to suffer.

A NEW ERA FOR THIS CITY.

Speaking after the manner of the politicians, we should say that the Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to have "anything they ask for" from the City of New York. The present generation will hardly be able to understand the extent of our obligation to these men. For that we must wait until the underground rapid transit railroad has been in operation long enough to have demonstrated its might as a developing force, until it has brought North End real estate into the market that is now unsalable, until it has peopled the miles and miles of avenues, boulevards, and streets beyond the Harlem that are now merely country roads, and has carried the line marking the limit of convenient and agreeable residence and dense population far beyond One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the very boundary of Yonkers.

Twenty years ago nobody could picture forth the consequences of the building and operation of the elevated roads, our earliest rapid transit. It is only by reflecting upon the vast upbuilding influence of the Manhattan Company's lines that we can form any idea of what the tunnel road will do. The West Side, the region that used to be known as Yorkville, and pretty much the whole of Harlem have been in the greater part a growth of the period in which the elevated roads have been in operation. There would have been increase with only surface facilities for slow transit. But nobody will pretend that the city does not to-day owe several hundred thousand of its population to the elevated roads. They have made it possible for these additional hundreds of thousands to live and do business in New York.

It is by thus judging the future from the past that we measure our obligations to ALEXANDER E. ORR, WOODBURY LANGDON, MORRIS K. JESUP, GEORGE L. RIVES, JOHN H. STARIN, and CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Rapid Transit Commissioners. They are capable men. They are upright men. They are persevering men. All these high qualities they displayed in the prolonged labors they have now brought to the stage of actual construction. The city owes them honor and gratitude.

The fact that they received a bid upon which they were able to award the contract within a little more than twenty-four hours and by a unanimous vote of their board is a source of satisfaction and of confidence. The contract is the greatest ever awarded in this country, perhaps in the world. The contractor who gets it is not untried in important constructive works. We quote from our neighbor The Evening Post a convenient summary of his career:

JOHN B. MCDONALD, who has been awarded the contract for building the rapid transit tunnel, is a member of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, a member of the Croker club, and a friend of CROKER. He is a native of Ireland, fifty-six years old, and a cousin of JOHN WHALEN, the Corporation Counsel. He came to this country when he was fifteen years old. His education after he came to this city was continued in the public schools until, still young, he began to work for himself as timekeeper at the building of the Boyd's Corner reservoir, Putnam County. Later he was Inspector of Masonry on the building of the tunnel in Fourth Avenue; then became a contractor, got interested in the High Bridge branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad, the Georgian Bay branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Boston and Hoosac Tunnel, the Buffalo extension of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and did extensive work on the West Shore Road. He constructed the tunnel of a mile and a half through Baltimore, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was the largest single undertaking he accomplished before he secured the contract for the Jerome Park reservoir.

We think any business man would say from that record that Mr. MCDONALD has the necessary experience and has demonstrated the necessary capacity to carry out the contract he has taken upon himself. Some point is made and will be made that he is close to Tammany. That will be helpful. The City Government will not be likely to put in his way any obstacles to prompt construction. He will have in his employ engaged upon the work something like ten thousand men. Probably the Tammany organization will have something to say about the composition of this great army of the pick and shovel. But Mr. MCDONALD will have a lively interest in seeing that all the men employed earn their wages; and the care with which the contract has been drawn and the continuing supervision of the Rapid Transit Commission constitute sufficient safeguards for the public interest.

The amount of the successful bid—$35,000,000—is interesting. When the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court appointed a commission, in 1897, to advise it, after taking testimony, whether the road as planned ought to be built, the opponents of the enterprise appeared with evidence to show that the road would certainly cost fifty millions, and would probably cost a great deal more. Anyway, it would bankrupt the city. The Commissioners, Messrs. ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, JOHN SABINE SMITH, and GEORGE W. YOUNG, reported to the court that "the cost of the road now proposed will be about $30,000,000, and will not at the extreme limit exceed $35,000,000." Iron and steel are now very much higher in price than in 1897, and labor is under the eight-hour law. But the extreme limit fixed in the report of these Commissioners, which was the estimate of Mr. PARSONS, the engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, is the figure of the contractor's bid.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

The bill introduced in the House by Congressman RUSSELL to enable manufacturers using alcohol in the arts to recover the money due them as rebate touches only one aspect of a very serious question. The bill ought to pass. There can be no sort of question about that; for otherwise certain persons who have been wronged will be denied their just remedy. The law is supposed to provide a remedy for every wrong. As the Supreme Court construes existing law these persons are altogether without a remedy. They have paid money to the Government which Congress decreed should be repaid to them. Repayment being refused, they bring suit, but the Supreme Court declares that they cannot recover because the Secretary of the Treasury failed to prescribe the regulations under which the rebate was to be paid.

The major question here is, not whether Mr. DUNLAP and the other manufacturers interested in the alcohol rebate may recover the six millions that is their just due, but whether the laws of Congress may be successfully nullified by the executive officers of the Government. In the Dunlap case the Supreme Court has sustained a flagrant act of nullification. The question that arises, therefore, is whether Congress possesses the power to enforce obedience to its laws. It is an important question, for it is scarcely necessary to point out that if the rule of the Dunlap case is to hold good, merchants and manufacturers cannot safely make business ventures under laws of Congress until they are informed that the executive department intends to enforce them.

Section 61 of the Wilson Tariff act of 1894, under which the alcohol tax rebate is claimed, reads as follows:

> Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of said tax so paid.

This section unmistakably expressed the intention of Congress. It meant that the users of alcohol in the arts should not be burdened by the tax. The money was to be refunded to them by the Treasury. But Secretary CARLISLE refused to prescribe the regulations under which the users of alcohol might take advantage of the liberality of Congress. He declared that he could make no regulations because Congress had appropriated no money to enforce them. The Supreme Court held in the Dunlap case that the failure of the Secretary to prescribe regulations destroyed the right of manufacturers to receive or collect the rebate under Section 61. In doing so, it reversed some of its previous decisions, in which it had held that the words "such regulations as may be prescribed" or "such regulations as he may prescribe" were mandatory; and the decision is that of a bare majority of the court, four Justices dissenting, among whom was Justice HORACE GRAY.

The Constitution gives to Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes," which includes also the power to remit them. It also says that Congress shall have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." When a manufacturer has entered into contracts and made business arrangements based upon the expectation that he is to pay only such taxes as the laws of Congress prescribe, it is manifestly a hardship for him to have to bring suit to compel the Treasury to obey the law. And it is a mighty poor satisfaction to him to sit in the Supreme Court chamber all day and hear the lawyers argue the question whether the language of the law is mandatory or merely permissive. If Congress should amend its phraseology and say in every act that the Executive is hereby ordered and directed to enforce this act, the decision of the court in the Dunlap case would work less mischief. Certainly that decision opens the door to more doubt and uncertainty than a prudent business man likes to encounter.

Simple justice and decency, as well as self-respect, demand that Congress shall pass the Russell bill declaring that the failure of the Secretary to prescribe regulations shall not operate as a defense to suits brought against the United States to recover the amount of the rebate. Up to the time of the repeal of the section, in June, 1896, about six million dollars was paid into the Treasury subject to the provision for repayment. That money belongs to the persons who paid the tax.

A MAGNIFICENT MARE'S NEST.

The London Spectator is a paper that combines much good sense and a very unusual conscientiousness with a warmth and vigor of imagination occasionally embarrassing. It is a faithful friend to America, and has shown in many ways an intimate and sympathetic understanding of American ideas and motives which entitles it to the grateful regard of all intelligent people on this side of the Atlantic. But it has acquired from some mode of reasoning that we cannot trace a notion as to the scope and nature of the Monroe doctrine and its influence on the action of the United States which is widely wrong, and which betrays it into speculations that to Americans seem simply grotesque.

The latest instance of this is in the current number of The Spectator, in an article which gravely sets forth the proposition that the Emperor of Germany wishes to increase his navy in order at the proper time to "take" Brazil for the extension of his empire, and compel the United States to abandon the Monroe doctrine and assent to this enterprise. The Spectator says: "He wants a fleet in order that when he puts his South American policy into operation he will not be made ridiculous by an order from Washington. Mark," it continues, "he does not want to attack America in the very least, but merely to have the proper physical backing when he asks the United States not to play dog in the manger any longer in regard to Spanish and Portuguese America."

It would be more satisfactory to one who wishes to test the soundness of this remarkable theory if it had been stated whether the Emperor of Germany intends to "take" Brazil by negotiation or by force. If the former, there is nothing whatever in the Monroe doctrine or in the policy of the United States that will require this country to intervene or to claim any voice in the matter. Our position in regard to such a state of things in a country on this continent was plainly defined in the message of President CLEVELAND Dec. 17, 1895, in regard to Venezuela. "Any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States." What is true of adjustment of boundary is also true of any other policy involving the possession of territory. If Germany wants any part or the whole of Brazil, and can persuade that republic to convey it freely and of its own will, the United States will not undertake in any way to prevent the transaction. No navy will be needed for any such honorable business.

As to the proposition that Germany intends to try to conquer Brazil, a country of 3,000,000 square miles of territory and 15,000,000 people, that seems too absurd to discuss.

"TIPS" FOR ASHMEN.

There is nobody connected with the present Municipal Government who is more deserving of the public sympathy than Mr. MCCARTNEY of the Street Cleaning Department. We have every reason, part of it the personal testimony of the late Col. WARING, to believe that Mr. MCCARTNEY entered upon his office with the honest purpose of keeping the efficiency of the department up to the point to which Col. WARING had brought it. The very retention of Capt. GIBSON, for whose place many a good Tammany man has without doubt been greedily hunting, argues the good intentions of Mr. MCCARTNEY, and his capability of resisting pressure, up to a certain point.

Mr. MCCARTNEY's mistake has been in supposing that Tammany would tolerate good work in any department whatever. It simply cannot do so. The instinct of self-preservation forbids. There are two Tammany office holders who have nevertheless succeeded in making good records, and in fortifying themselves in the confidence of their fellow-citizens, leaving out Mr. MCCARTNEY himself. One of them is Mr. COLER. The other is Mr. GUGGENHEIMER. But Mr. COLER, who is, we believe, a good-natured sort of person, has found it absolutely necessary to quarrel with Tammany Hall, in order to retain his own respect and that of the community, and to incur some coarse insults from the Mayor in consequence. Mr. GUGGENHEIMER seems to be a skillful and politic sort of citizen. But the time is coming when he also will have to choose between the confidence of the organization and his own respect and that of his fellow-citizens. Mr. MCCARTNEY will also find that he cannot serve two masters.

Just now, in his capacity of public servant as efficient as he dares to be, he is conducting an investigation into the conduct of his ashmen, who are accused of having demanded and received "tips" for the mere performance of their duty. We can imagine how WARING would have dealt with a situation of that kind, and how quickly the men against whom the offense was proved would have been got out of the department or else he would have got out. There is really no doubt about the facts. There are plenty of householders and servants to testify that ashmen have demanded "tips" and become abusive when they did not receive them. Doubtless Mr. MCCARTNEY would like to discharge such offenders. But will he feel himself strong enough to do so, when the "pull" of an ashman's backer is put into the scale against the testimony of a householder? That remains to be seen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Certain individuals who call themselves "the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa" assembled themselves and as much of their name as there was room for at the Morton House, Tuesday evening, and proceeded for several hours to aid the United Republics of South Africa by heaping superheated epithets on England and the English. This pleasant and profitable occupation was once or twice interrupted by a vague suggestion in regard to the advisability of "doing something," but of course no attention was paid to advice which threatened to bring out the embarrassing fact that there was nothing to do, and after each of these episodes the safer and therefore more satisfactory task of irresponsible denunciation was resumed with redoubled fervor in order to make up for lost time. Accuracy or moderation of language was not to be expected at a meeting of this sort, so we are not at all surprised that one of the speakers, the eminent ex-Judge GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, said in the course of his remarks, "It is notorious that every newspaper statement is incorrect." But though we are not surprised that this accusation should have been uttered when and where it was, we cannot help wondering if the eminent ex-Judge, after he emerged into the cool outside air, did not smile gently as he recalled this particular flight of his imagination. For none knows better than he that now and then the statements of newspapers are at least nearly enough correct to be extremely effective. If ever he writes his memoirs an interesting passage in them will be that in which he tells how a newspaper—THE NEW YORK TIMES, to be explicit—once discussed with such accuracy the use a certain Judge had made of the patronage of his court that his ambition to serve another term on the bench was frustrated and brought to nothing.

—Nobody ever spoke a good word, or heard anybody else speak one, of the practice of sending out by mail tickets to entertainments of varying degrees of unattractiveness, and inclosing in the same envelope an impertinent request that if the involuntary recipient of the tickets does not wish or is not willing to buy them he will use his own good stamps and stationery and time in sending them back. Not only has praise been lacking for this custom, but it has been the object of innumerable maledictions in print and out of it. Nevertheless such tickets continue to burden the mails, and from this fact it is evident that more than a few people are weak enough to yield to a form of begging decidedly more offensive than ordinary whines from the gutters, and not altogether dissimilar to out-and-out blackmail. As long as it pays to commit this petty crime against taste and decency, of course the stream of unsolicited tickets will continue to flow, and to scold the manipulators of the fountain is utter waste of time. It relieves the mind, however, and certain bits of cardboard now lying on the editorial desk are the explanation, if not the excuse, for the present outburst. On them appears a feminine name absolutely unknown to fame. Under it is the announcement that the owner of the name is to deliver four lectures on topics about which there is no reason to suppose she knows anything not to be found in the familiar text books. And last of all on each are the suggestive words, "Five Dollars." The accompanying leaflet says that the money should be "kindly" remitted by "cheque"—whatever that may be—or postal order, and in case of clearly implied unkindness the tickets are to be returned before a carefully stated date. Now, these particular tickets will never get any further than a large and convenient waste basket. What enrages us is the thought that others like them will elicit "cheques" or postal orders, and so the miserable little abuse will go on to the continued trial of naturally sunny tempers.

—A London Magistrate has just made from the bench a statement which, if it is ever duplicated by a competent court in this city, would or might have consequences terrible even to imagine. It seems that on one of the urban railways there had been a crowded train. A woman had tried to force her way into a compartment already fully occupied, and her efforts had excited a mild protest from one of the passengers already seated. The protesting remarks were taken amiss by the woman's husband, a fight followed, and then an arrest of the pugnacious husband. It is not a matter of any consequence whether he or the other man was at fault for the scrimmage; what is at least interesting is the fact that the Magistrate before whom the case came formally announced that nobody has a right to enter a railway carriage which is already full. Those who take tickets at the starting point, he said, are entitled to seats, and tickets taken at intermediate stations are subject to there being room for the holders. If the company issues tickets in excess of the number of seats provided the holders may bring an action for damages, wait for the next train, or demand the return of their money. Persons in a carriage which is full have a legal, as well as moral, right to prevent others from endeavoring to enter it, and the sooner the public understands that the better, as no one has a right to inconvenience passengers already in their places. Such is the English law, according to this interpreter of it. Patrons of our own elevated and surface cars are not likely even to ask if there is any such law in this country. They are so well habituated to traveling in cruel discomfort that the impulse to make effective protest against it has been lost.

—Tip-taking, it has now been officially decided, is an act unworthy of garbage collectors, and if any of them are guilty of it summary discharge will be the penalty. This is encouraging. In the good time to come a realizing sense of the enormity of tips may spread through other walks of life, and there is room for hope that after a while barbers, waiters and the like will ascend, voluntarily or involuntarily, to the heights of self-respect now occupied—somewhat against their will, alas!—by the garbage men.

—Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, according to the latest reports, has resigned from the army and is coming home. This was probably the wisest course he could have adopted, for, while it is highly improbable that he has been subjected to any real hostility from his military superiors in the Philippines, his position there was too peculiar to be pleasant to himself or advantageous to the service. We shall hear all about it, no doubt, after the General gets back, and then the chances are it will turn out that the rumored troubles were mostly the imaginings of superserviceable friends. Certainly Gen. WHEELER is not likely to pose long or much as the man with a grievance. He is not that kind of a soldier, and recent letters from him have shown no signs of personal bitterness. Writing to a friend in Memphis a few weeks ago, he said: "I regard the insurrection as substantially over. Had it not been for the action of those who are called anti-imperialists in the United States, who had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea that they would secure him independence, it would have been over some time ago. The President of the Filipino Congress, Señor BATISTO, is at this place. He tells me that the Congress and Cabinet are dispersed and Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and this information we have had from several other sources." Of the islands themselves he said: "They are very rich and charmingly delightful. All they require is a good, honest government. It will be a very great advantage to the United States to have our mercantile depots so near the vast population of Eastern Asia."

DR. STRYKER ON HAMILTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, paid a glowing tribute to Alexander Hamilton at the Hamilton Alumni dinner in New York Thursday night, but did he not go further than the facts will warrant, as he spoke with so much enthusiasm and eloquence, and did those who so warmly applauded give their approval? While none of us would lessen the just fame of that extraordinary man, the truth of history should not allow us to portray him as he never appeared to those who best knew him. In being true to his memory there was no need to attempt to speak ill of the merits of Jefferson, whose admirers have as much to be proud of, with quite as good an ancestry. But let us quote this from Dr. Stryker:

"The Constitution under which we live was the child of Hamilton. As Webster was its expounder, so Hamilton was the founder. It was his eloquence during its consideration, as well as his forecast in its construction, which secured its passage."

That those who think differently may not be prejudiced and partial, let us quote from Gouverneur Morris, himself one of those illustrious men in that Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, a warm personal friend of Hamilton and one of his most eloquent eulogists, who wrote this concerning him in a letter to Robert Walsh in February, 1811:

"Gen. Hamilton had little share in forming the Constitution. He disliked it, believing all republican government to be radically defective. He admired, nevertheless, the British Constitution, which I consider an aristocracy in fact though a monarchy in name. * * *

"Gen. Hamilton hated republican government because he confounded it with democratical government, and he detested the latter because he believed it must end in despotism, and be, in the meantime, destructive to public morality. He believed that our Administration would be enfeebled progressively at every new election, and become at last contemptible. He apprehended that the minions of faction would sell themselves and their country as soon as foreign powers should think it worth while to make the purchase. In short, his study of ancient history impressed on his mind a conviction that democracy ending in tyranny is while it lasts, a cruel and oppressive domination."

In that long letter he writes on as to Hamilton that "from his situation in early life it was not to be expected that he should have a fellow feeling with those who idly supposed themselves to be the natural aristocracy of this country," remarking that he heartily assented, nevertheless, to the Constitution because he considered it as a band which might hold us together for some time, and he knew that National sentiment is the offspring of National existence. He trusted, moreover, that, in the changes and chances of time, we should be involved in some war which might strengthen our union and nerve the Executive.

The published debates of that Constitutional Convention, meagre as they are, bear out those statements of Morris, as others appear more frequently in those discussions, and it is seen that he favored a stronger government. It was unquestionably his view which kept him from being advanced directly to the people, although he advocated in his papers in The Federalist with a masterly ability the adoption of the Constitution by the several States, and in his memorable speech in the New York Convention at Poughkeepsie.

As to the framing of that noblest of our State papers, it can scarcely be said that any one of those great minds had the preeminence. Surely, Madison was more prominent than Hamilton, but while he was so active, and the Virginia plan was most generally followed, the glorious result grew out of the united wisdom, and it was admitted that it was carried through by the superior influence of Washington.

Dr. Stryker spoke of Hamilton's "ability as a scholar," but was he at all distinguished "as a scholar"? "He had all the faith, fidelity, and ideality of the Scotch, blended with the versatility of the French," the talented speaker said. Did Gov. John Jay think so, when he would not act on his political suggestion for party gain? Truly, if we are to trust to John Adams and his own biographers, he was not without many imperfections, to be quite a rival to Burr, but he bore a brilliant part among brilliant men, and let him have his share of praise.

J. HERVEY COOK.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1900.

BLUNDERING MILITARY STRATEGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Friday's issue criticising and reflecting upon British officers in general, and particularly those in command of the troops in South Africa at the present time, it seems to me that you have greatly overstated the case—especially when you assume that British officers alone are guilty of making front attacks upon strong positions where it is possible to go around them. It is a very simple and beautiful thing to sit in one's library, draw up a plan of campaign, and by a judicious use of military strategy overcome one's enemy mathematically. It is altogether another matter to carry it out in practice, for the obvious reason that one can never know exactly what the enemy will be doing in the meantime. Military criticism by either professional or lay critics is of no value whatever unless all the circumstances connected with the operation criticised are known. But my object is to point out that the British officer has no exclusive claim to stupidity, which your article implies. The campaigns of the civil war furnish numberless instances of such blunders committed by regularly educated officers. Any student of that war can lay his finger on many such cases. I will only mention one, a memorable instance of incompetency, the hero of which, a professionally educated soldier in command of the finest army, at that time, that existed anywhere. I refer to the direct attack on Fredericksburg by Gen. Burnsides, Dec. 12 and 13, 1862. Here the enemy, 80,000 strong, occupied a position of their own choosing. Strongly fortified by the best of military engineers; a position of immense natural advantages, and one which, at the time, three-fourths of the officers and men of Burnsides's command believed to be invulnerable. A few miles above or below this fortified position the country was open, feasible for military operations, and without fortifications of any kind, and there existed no reason why the army should not have crossed the Rappahannock at one or the other of these positions and fought the enemy on open ground. Instead of proceeding in this common sense manner Burnsides crossed directly in front of the strongest part of the enemy's works and dashed column after column of superb infantry against this impregnable position from noon until evening. The result was a most disastrous repulse, with immense loss of life, absolutely thrown away, the enemy suffering very small losses. Hancock's division of the Second Corps lost 2,013 out of 5,006 of whom 156 were officers. The total losses reported officially by Burnsides was 1,180 killed, 9,028 wounded, and 2,145 missing; a total of 12,353 men and officers. After such an unwarranted exhibition of generalship, is it not a rather gratuitous implication that British officers alone are lacking in skill and judgment?

The curious suggestion that the empire has almost reached its limit of resources in this African war is so absurd that it is difficult to believe one can be serious in making such assertions. Great Britain's standing army, compared to her population, is very much less, proportionately, than the United States Army. One of the great privileges of the English and American citizen is that he cannot be compelled to serve in the army against his will. Who does not recognize this inestimable advantage over every other country? But when the occasion demands the potential strength of the empire is enormous. One-fifth of the population of the globe is supposed to be ruled by the Queen, and given opportunity one-third of these would rally to the standards with delight. Our own army is, numerically, a very small affair, but who does not recognize the potential forces behind it? If this is true of the United States it is also true of the British Empire.

AN OLD SOLDIER.
Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 14, 1900.

DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial in THE TIMES of the 11th inst., commenting on the numerous letters you received concerning millionaires, and the general tone being of hostility toward them. I want to give you my opinion as briefly as possible why that is so.

When this Government was founded, under the present Constitution, it was on the plan of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." It met with strong opposition at that time, but the equal rights party prevailed, and the Government was started off on that new and untried scheme with great hopes and some fears for its success. Thomas Jefferson was its strongest advocate. Alexander Hamilton was not hopeful, and in fact advocated the creation of a privileged class, as he said, in order to secure the permanency of the Government, and two parties came into being, the Jeffersonian, or Republican, as one was called, and the Federalist Party, with Hamilton as leader. Inside of a score of years the Federalist Party succeeded in getting control of the Government, and started out to create a privileged class by adopting a tariff for protection and a United States Bank, with the intention of establishing branch banks throughout the Union.

In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected President, and took his seat the year following. He commenced proceedings to wind up the National Bank, and succeeded, against much opposition. He turned over to the State pro rata the proceeds of the bank and then gave his reasons therefor. He said banking was a business, and it belonged to the people. The Government was never created to do the business of the country. Besides, one of the strongest features of our Government was opposition to a privileged class. "You can," he said, "build up a banking system throughout this country, controlled by the Central Government, without building up a privileged class." From that time up to 1860 the Government was conducted mainly upon the plan formulated by its founders.

In 1860 the party now in power got control of the Government and commenced right away to create a privileged class. Among the first acts they did was to refuse to extend the reciprocity treaty with Canada, that had expired by limitation, and made a protective tariff on food supplies, farm animals, and lumber of 20 per cent., but on logs that were floated down from Canada into the States a duty of 1 cent for revenue, and that was construed to mean whole trees, so that while the Government got 1 cent for revenue the man who sawed the logs into boards got protection from $10 to $20. That one act made a score or more of millionaires, and the people paid the price for the lumber and the millionaires became such by the conditions created by act of Congress. The next act to create a monied class was to loan $55,000,000 of the people's securities to two railroad companies, besides giving outright millions of acres of Government lands to these two companies. That made a score or more of millionaires, and then by putting on 50, 60, and 100 per cent. duties on articles of necessity, a few thousand more millionaires were made. When competition became too acute, a combine or trust controlled the price, and mills that were closed up received just the same income as if they were running and supplying the public needs.

Now, this has been going on for thirty years, except the four years of Mr. Cleveland's last term. He made a tremendous effort to restore the Government to the plan of the originators, but greed was too great, and he only partially succeeded. Through Mr. McKinley we have got back to robbing the people and enriching the few. Every industry in the country, or nearly every one, has formed combines or trusts, not only to control prices, but to control production. The silver mining industry the Republican Party has left out after attempting to control it by purchasing what they supposed was the full output of the mines. The results are known, and are too recent to speak of.

Now, what are the people going to do about it? Do you wonder that they feel resentment when the name of a millionaire is mentioned? The great inequality of condition that exists in this country to-day is very largely traceable to the acts of the Republican Party, by conditions created by their public measures, without which these trusts and combines could not have been formulated, and less inequality of conditions would have been the result. What's the remedy? At present there is none. Certainly the people can't look to the Bryans or Altgelds for relief, or to any of their ilk. They can make up faces at millionaires and think. That seems to be all that is left to them.

A VOTER WITHOUT A PARTY.
Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 15, 1900.

SAFETY IN ELECTRIC WIRING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have in your issue of the 10th two very interesting letters on electric wiring. Mr. Crackenthorpe's comments on Prof. Thomson's ideas are very just, yet it is a little singular that both have failed, apparently, to learn that electric wiring incased in iron ducts is extensively used, at least in this country. It is to be regretted that they did not know, because their comments on the systems in use would have been very interesting.

The opinion of the contractor or even of the insurance man is not a criterion on which to base safety. The former uses what is specified, unless it is manifestly dangerous, and it has been truly said that the latter does not want perfect protection.

I once heard an insurance man say that an occasional fire was desirable from his point of view, because if there were no fires, and the people got the idea that their buildings were safe, there would be no more insurance. The owner, however, does not look on the matter that way, and wants a system "air, water, electric, gas, and rat tight." Such a system must be even more than that. Those qualities are easily secured; but in addition the system must be fire-proof, refractory, so that not even the electric arc can fuse the materials protecting the wires. As Mr. Crackenthorpe suggests, an iron conduit is necessary for rat-proofness, but none of the iron systems I have yet seen in use is otherwise as safe as lead-covered cable. The lining of these iron ducts is not only not refractory, but is not even fire-proof, in that it is combustible, and very liable to carbonize, so that any defect in the circuit may permit an electric connection between the wires and iron pipe, permitting the latter to become a part of the circuit, and, having at the joints points of resistance, will heat there and cause fire.

The method of drawing the wires through these ducts I have known to injure the covering laid on the wire at the works to such a degree that the lining of the pipe was about the only insulation left, and if this injury should permit an arc between two wires in the same duct a destruction of the duct lining is sure to follow, with serious results.

Improvements in sanitary arrangements have made the desirability of visible pipes manifest. If it is desirable that pipes carrying water currents be visible and accessible, are not pipes carrying electric currents more so?

CHARLES J. BATES.
Hoboken, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An Eastern friend, who desires to straighten what he pleases to term my "crooked thinking," has kindly sent me a copy of your paper of Jan. 3, with the editorial on "The Justification of Wealth" marked large and well underlined. And still I am unconverted.

One sentence specially claimed my attention. It was this:

"When a man who is a great many times a millionaire, as Mr. Carnegie is, can demonstrate that he has done good both in the accumulation and in the scattering of his fortune, there is nothing left for the Socialist and the demagogue to say to which sensible persons will pay any attention."

Can that be true? It sounds to me like saying, "One good King leaves nothing to be said in favor of a republican form of government," or "One good master proves slaveholding right."

To my thinking, "crooked" though it may be, any number of good Kings would not prove their Divine right to rule over other men, nor would any number of good masters make me believe in slavery. Neither could any number of Andrew Carnegies convince me that any man could "have a fortune of a million dollars honestly come by." Of course, I do not use "honestly" in a legal sense. Legal honesty and moral honesty may be quite different from each other.

Considered with reference to the whole problem, and not to a small fraction of it, I cannot believe that, however much good is done by it, the ownership of so much by one has not done more harm than good. A principle is involved—dependence or independence. Any dependence which is not recognized as voluntary, mutual, and equal is humiliating to the dependent. The pith of the article on "The Justification of Wealth" seems to be that laborers must have employers and poor people need charity, and that without rich people there could be no employers and no charities.

Those who insist that society is rightly constructed on a basis which makes it necessary for the laborer to be thankful to the capitalist who "furnishes employment" have to defend a condition in which many are dependent on a few for a chance to live. This is repugnant to and destructive of every feeling of manly and womanly spirit; therefore, I cannot believe it right or permanent.

There is a good deal said about the mutual dependence of labor and capital, of employed and employer, and, in a sense, it is all true; but when a conflict comes the "mutual dependence" isn't worth a row of pins. It hasn't been put in working order. The man who works for him is quickly given to understand by the rich man that, if he is not willing to make an unconditional surrender, to submit to the terms, he is free to go and starve.

No amount of generosity or of charity by the individuals involved can justify such a condition. It is slavery; possibly a little better than chattel slavery, but not much.

Denver, Col., Jan. 10, 1900. C. B. W.

State Superintendent of Insurance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your cogent article on Payn in THE TIMES of the 16th inst. "hits the nail square on the head." When Louis F. Payn was appointed and confirmed as Superintendent of Insurance, at least two-thirds of the insurance companies in and doing business in our State knew that he was a political trickster and an unscrupulous henchman of machine politics, who might make it very inconvenient for them to do a prosperous business. The simple fact that he is a favorite with all insurance companies, and that nearly all of them have petitioned Gov. Roosevelt to retain him in office, shows very conclusively that "there is a nigger in the fence."

Insurance companies in particular need close watching and honest scrutiny. Not only Gov. Roosevelt, but every intelligent voter in the State, knows that this man Payn has neither the moral rectitude nor the political honesty to perform such an important function as State Superintendent of Insurance. I trust that our Republican Senate will not stultify itself by refusing to confirm a good and competent man in this most important office, and raise itself above the degradation of allowing a man of Payn's notoriety to hold over one minute longer than the legal expiration of his term of office.

A POLICY HOLDER.
New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

Use of the Word "Happen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not consider that "happen" on which your editorial remarks means and means only to all rational beings "an act of God"—that is, not by the human will? Then the fact that the vacancy was created by the deliberate act of human wills in the Harrisburg Legislature forbids Quay's interpretation of "happen," and doubly forbids his putting the meaning "happen to exist" upon the word.

J. H. HYSLOP.
New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

More About Barbara Frietchie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to corroborate the statements made in your columns Jan. 15 by a relative of Barbara Frietchie. At the time when the incident is stated to have happened I was in charge of the United States Army General Hospital at Frederick and had been taken prisoner by Jackson. I had been paroled and was allowed the freedom of the town. I saw the Confederate troops file through the main cross street on their westward march at a point not more than 150 yards from the bridge on the other side of which old Barbara's house stood. No firing of guns, special halting, or any excitement occurred as the "greybacks" passed, and nothing out of the ordinary was supposed to have taken place, until much later the incident of Barbara Frietchie's flag and its brave exposure was developed by the journals and immortalized by Whittier.

ROBERT F. WEIR.
New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Philippines and America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is worth calling attention to the fact that, historically, the Philippines were, after their discovery, annexed to the Spanish possessions in America. The Pope had divided the world into two hemispheres, in which the Spanish and Portuguese navigators could carry on their conquests. The Spaniards took the half that contained America and the Portuguese the East Indies. The Philippines were about on the line and Spain paid Portugal an indemnity for them.

Therefore it is not as unnatural as it might seem that history is repeating itself, and the Philippines are once more under the power of American influence.

T. D. G.
New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

Maud Muller in Indirect Discourse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your discussion of the oratio obliqua employed by British editors and reporters, and the resulting dullness, have you ever come across the illustration given by a youthful classicist to show how direct discourse turns out when it is altered to indirect? This careful student of Caesar's literary style chose for his effort a passage from "Maud Muller," with the following result:

> The poor girl sighed and said, ah, her.
> That she the Judge's bride might wera

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

An Adage Punctured.

"John, when very angry count one hundred before you speak."

"Fiddlestieks! When I'm mad I can't count, and I can't speak."—Indianapolis Journal.

Many Clubs Know Him.

"Is Edgar Sniffs an agreeable member of your club?"

"Oh, yes; if you let him have his own way about everything he's delightful.—Detroit Free Press.

The Very Man.

"Who would be the right officer to approach for inside governmental information?" asked the new Washington correspondent of the old one.

"The Secretary of the Interior," replied the latter, promptly.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Worst of All.

Askit—Too bad that Gen. Buller can't get feed for his mules, in addition to his other misfortunes.

Tellit—Yes, that makes an orphan of him.

Askit—How so?

Tellit—Well, he's both Modderless and fodderless now, isn't he?—Baltimore American.

A SILENT ESSENTIAL.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, the man who pays the taxes—he's the
poor forgotten elf
Whose biography must linger on oblivion's
dusty shelf.
There are pomp and celebration, there are
poetry and song,
But the man who pays the taxes lingers
out among the throng.
Nobody asks about him and nobody prints
his name;
He never gets a blast when people sound
the trump of fame.
There's glitter and there's glory—plaudits
echoing far and near—
But the man who pays the taxes never gets
a single che

PAYN CONFERENCE CALLED

Republican Leaders to Meet in This City Saturday.

NO NOMINATION THIS WEEK

Mr. Payn Will See Mr. Platt Before the Governor Does—Platt's Attitude the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—It is announced to-night that a conference of the Republican State leaders will be held in New York, probably at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday, for the purpose of reaching some decision regarding the question of the insurance superintendency, which has caused Senator Platt and his lieutenants more trouble than anything which has taken place since the Republican organization obtained control of the State Government in 1895.

It is understood here that Senator Platt will be in New York on Friday night, and Gov. Roosevelt will see him there on Saturday for the purpose of a final conference. Louis F. Payn, the man whom Gov. Roosevelt has made up his mind to remove from the Insurance Department, will also be in New York the latter part of this week, and his friends say that he will have a talk with Senator Platt before the latter sees the Governor.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee returned to New York to-day. It is understood that the object of his trip to Albany was to ask the Governor to defer sending any nomination to the Senate until next week. Mr. Odell was quite satisfied with his interview with Gov. Roosevelt, and the latter announced this evening that there would not be any action taken in the Insurance Department matter for several days and that he would not send any name to the Senate this week.

Well-informed politicians are of the opinion that at Saturday's conference the entire matter will be settled and not a few persons express themselves as confident that Senator Platt, as the recognized head of the State organization, will not be forced to declare himself, either with or against the Governor, in the present fight. It has been the general impression that Senator Platt has all along been neutral, but some of those who watch the moves on the political checkerboard say that the time has now come for Mr. Platt to announce his position.

From reliable sources it is learned that the Governor has not yet been able to secure the twenty-six votes necessary to confirm the nomination of a successor to Mr. Payn. It is further said that Mr. Payn cannot count enough votes to retain his place without the support of Senator Platt, but that if the State leader refuses to assist the Governor, Mr. Payn will continue in office. Members of the Legislature and others interested in the contest are looking forward to the announcement of Senator Platt's attitude with eagerness.

RESERVES FOR TRUST COMPANIES

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Martin to-day introduced a bill providing that all trust companies in New York City shall at all times have cash on hand equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of deposits, and in any other city 10 per cent. of deposits. One-half of this cash reserve may consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with a bank or trust company in this State having a capital of at least $200,000.

If the lawful money reserve of any trust company shall be less than the required amount, such trust company shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting bills of exchange, payable at sight, or making any dividends or profits until the full amount of its lawful reserve has been restored.

The Superintendent of Banks may notify any trust company whose lawful money reserve shall be below the amount required to make good such reserve, and if it fails to do so within thirty days such trust company shall be deemed insolvent.

Assemblyman Fitzgerald has introduced a bill to provide for the filing of statements as to their financial standing by all incorporated companies in the State, including trust companies, with the Secretary of State. The reports must show the amount of capital stock, assets, and the amount of dividends declared.

GOEBEL'S FOES TO USE FORCE.

Kentucky Republicans Confer and Decide to Fight If Necessary to Hold Office.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—At a conference at the Galt House last night, lasting until well in the morning, a plan of campaign was mapped out by the Republicans and the Brown Democrats. The meeting was attended by Gov. Taylor, Senator De Boe, nearly all the minor State officers, and most of the Federal officers in Kentucky, together with leading Brown Democrats and the attorneys for the Republicans.

From a source believed to be reliable, it is said that assurance was given Gov. Taylor, in response to his request for support, that if he will call to his aid the militia and refuse to vacate office if unseated he will be supported to the last ditch by the masses of the party as represented by the leaders present.

It is also said that little hope was held out for Federal intervention, as the Governor cannot declare martial law, that being in the province of the Legislature, which is Democratic. But, however, it is said a plan was discussed by which the Federal Court at Louisville may be induced to take note of the situation if it can be brought to such a stage, but not an inkling of the ground for such a procedure can be ascertained.

One of the men present at the conference said the Republicans would hold on to the offices until they were killed. Of course this was overstating the case, but it summarizes the situation, meaning that if the Legislature unseats them, which now seems so probable, the Republicans will refuse to recognize the Democratic officers and will by force keep them from taking possession of the offices.

In this event, it is said on reliable Democratic authority, the Democrats will not employ force. They will make a legal demand. If refused, they will set up offices in convenient buildings and will take the matter to the courts, which will uphold them, the constitutionality of the Goebel election law having already been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Then, if it came to a question of force, the force would be used by the courts and not by the Democratic officers.

Many Democrats are said to be anxious to avoid anything like force, believing that if the resistance to the General Assembly and the courts is only on the Republican side, it will be good campaign material for the Democrats, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the United States. But there are other Democrats who favor forcible eviction.

COL. BRYAN IN KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—Mr. Bryan to-day addressed the members of the Assembly gathered in joint session in the house. He said he would not discuss politics. He could not make the free silver Democracy stand any firmer and he had not time to convert a Republican.

Mr. Bryan urged the importance of the passing of a law which would make it a felony for corporations to contribute to a fund to be used for campaign purposes. Such a law should also be passed by Congress. Another law he favored was one to prevent betting on elections. Another evil which he spoke against was the watering of stock by corporations.

After a discussion of trusts in much the same words which he has used in previous speeches, Mr. Bryan said his highest ambition was to make this Government stronger and better than ever before and not to secure honors for himself.

Mr. Bryan made another speech this afternoon from the front of the Capitol. This was devoted more to the issues of the Democratic Party, but also to the duties of the Legislature to its constituents.

Speaking last night at the banquet given in his honor, and referring to the Kentucky contests, Mr. Bryan said that he had neither advised for nor against the contests, regarding this as a matter to be settled wholly by the members of the Legislature. He referred to the Tilden-Hayes Electoral Commission, and pointed to the fact that the Democrats of the country acquiesced in it, though its decision was reached by a party vote. The decision of these contests, he said, should likewise be acquiesced in, no matter to which party the decision is given by the Legislature.

Mr. Bryan left th's afternoon for Cincinnati.

IBSEN'S "MASTER BUILDER."

The Symbolical Drama Acted in English at the Carnegie Lyceum.

A performance of an English version of "The Master Builder," which is, perhaps, the most obscurely symbolical of Henrik Ibsen's "social dramas," was endured with some unmistakable signs of dissent and impatience in Carnegie Lyceum last night. Yet it seems this ought to have been the most commendable effort this season of the enthusiasts who are giving these occasional performances of plays neglected by the commercial theatre. "The Master Builder" is surely a notable work by a famous dramatic poet, whose plays are wholly disregarded by the commercial theatre in this country.

The symbolism in this drama, however, is particularly occult and mystifying. The play, to be enjoyed, should be preceded by an explanatory lecture by a student of Ibsenism. In the English translation, performed last night, there are many passages which, in the mouths of the inferior actors, sounded shallow and vapid. The main points of the allegory were clear enough, but the subtleties of Solness's unsettled and crazy philosophy of life, delivered in a monotonous voice by a gentleman with a large blank countenance, were not inspiriting. In the circumstances, it is best to dismiss the subject briefly.

The only notable feature of the performance was the acting of Miss Florence Kahn as the strange girl, Hilda Wangel, a healthy, buoyant creature from the mountains, who still has a touch of the neurotic in her composition, and is united to the unhappy architect by a mystic bond; who invades his household as one answering a spiritual call, awakens the better side of his nature to a mood of self-revelation, and inspires him to the symbolical feat which causes his death.

Miss Kahn's portrayal could scarcely be called either coherent or consistent. It was full of crudity. But it possessed a certain poetical quality, was full of youthful spirit, and was not always overwrought and artificial. The cast also included W. H. Pascoe as Solness, Josephine Wyndham as his droning wife, who laments the loss of her nine dolls, and Grace Fisher as the hypnotized Kaia.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

The Third Afternoon Concert at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The third of the afternoon concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of Rubin Goldmark's overture to "Hiawatha," the second piano concerto of Eduard Schutt, and Rimsky-Korsakow's symphonic suite "Scheherezade." The pianist was Ludwig Breitner, who has recently come from Paris to live in New York. Let us take the music in its order. Young Rubin Goldmark is a nephew of Carl Goldmark, the composer of the famous "Sakuntala" overture, and was born in this city on Aug. 15, 1872. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York and then went abroad to continue the musical studies which had been begun here. He studied on the other side of the water two years, and then, returning to his native land, had the advantage of instruction from Joseffy and Dvorak.

His overture, heard yesterday for the first time here, is the work of a young musician without many ideas. There is a woeful lack of definite figure in the work and a deal of development of nothing. This is a pity, for the composer shows a considerable feeling for orchestral color, and a very thorough acquaintance with the methods of his distinguished uncle. This is, of course, natural. If one has a good model in the family it would be ungracious to go outside for guidance. There is a well-made climax near the end of this overture, which is entirely too far from the beginning. The piano concerto of Schutt has a good first movement, a very pleasing second (the slow one), and a fairly good finale in scherzando style. The musical theme, which appears as the principal idea of the first movement, is employed in slightly modified forms throughout the work, and this gives a sort of organic union to the parts. But it should be said, in justice to the composer that his style is sufficient in itself to preserve the unity of his work. The piano part is only tolerably favorable to the revelation of a player's powers, and the orchestration is at times too thick and ambitious.

Mr. Ludwig Breitner, who played the solo part in the concerto, is a respectable middle-class pianist, who will set no rivers on fire, but who will not annoy any one. He has a neat technic, taste, and a generally polished style. His playing is deficient in distinction, fire, and color. He is probably at his best as a teacher. Rimsky-Korsakow's suite was heard again with delight. It is such a delicious piece of orchestration that any one can enjoy it even without attention to the story which it tells without too much attempt at details. As played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday, it lost not a shade of the many orchestral tints in it. The performance was notable for its perfect clarity, its absolute balance, and its finished phrasing. But it would not have been difficult to secure a reading in which there was more brilliancy. Mr. Gerlcke is so very polite in his methods, so averse to rudeness of any kind, that he rubs off all the angles that make reflection of the sunlight. However, we ought to be glad to hear such finish. We get precious little of it at home, and we should be glad to hear such virtuosi as the solo violin, 'cello, oboe, clarinet, and bassoon of this orchestra.

"Faust" at the Opera.

Some persons who regard themselves as the lights which attract the moths to the Metropolitan Opera House are in a fair way to learn things which should be to their advantage, but which they, with the perversity of their species, will probably regard as the opposite. The repetition of "Faust," which took place at the Metropolitan last night, engaged the services of Mme. Emma Calvé as Marguerite, and thereby hangs this tale. That she had the capable assistance of Messrs. Saleza, Scotti, and Plançon in the most important parts will not account for the size of the audience, nor for the fact already known that on Saturday night the auditorium will be packed as it never before has been at a half-price performance.

Mme. Calvé's originality of conception and striking dramatizations of her various rôles are the potent charms that draw the public to the Metropolitan. The conventional operatic assumption of parts is fast losing its place on the local lyric stage, and only those who show intellect and feeling in their work may hope for success. There are several members of Mr. Grau's company who might profit by the story of Mme. Calvé's stage development, but if they permit their eyes to be blinded by the petty jealousy so common among singers, they may fail to see a great light. M. Saleza, who was heard as Faust for the first time this season, was painfully hoarse; but the other members of the cast were in good condition.

Horace P. Pell to Appear Next Week.

Horace P. Pell, who has decided to go on the stage professionally under the direction of Charles Frohman, has been cast for a rôle in the new play, "The Surprises of Love," which will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre for the first time next Monday night. Miss Elsie De Wolf and H. Reeves-Smith will be seen in the leading parts. It was originally intended to have Mr. Pell make his début in the professional ranks in Mr. Frohman's production of "Hearts Are Trumps." The part he will appear in is that of an English citizen.

Mr. Paderewski's Last Recital.

The programme for Mr. Paderewski's last recital at Carnegie Hall Saturday, Jan. 20, at 2:30, is as follows:

Chromatische Fantaisie und Fugue.....Bach
Sonata, Opus 111.....Beethoven
Sonata, Opus 11, F sharp minor.....Schumann
Ballado, F major; Prelude, Opus 28, No. 17; Two Etudes, Opus 25, Nos. 8 and 9; Mazurka, B flat minor, Opus 24, No. 4; Berceuse, Opus 57; Valse, A flat, Opus 34, No. 1.....Chopin
Concert, No. 2; Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12.....Liszt

Mr. Landor's First Lecture.

A. Henry Savage Landor, whose explorations and adventures in the forbidden land, Tibet, are widely known, will give his first American lecture in Chickering Hall on next Tuesday evening. Mr. Landor's experience of torture among the Llamas will be described and illustrated with lantern slides taken from his own photographs and drawings.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A truly beautiful midwinter day, with bright sunlight and bracing air, brought out yesterday a crowd of fashionably dressed women on the avenue, and the streets and avenues of the fashionable districts up town were again thronged with carriages and promenaders from morning until night. Still with this continued fine Winter weather the town is not gay, as compared with former seasons, and especially that of last year. The absence of snow enables the hunting colonies at Hempstead, Westchester, and elsewhere to keep up their runs with the hounds, and the talk of so many departures in the near future for the South and Europe deters many people who have lingered late in the country from now coming in, with so few weeks of the season remaining.

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To-day will bring a few events of interest. Mrs. James Brown Lord will give a large reception at the Henry A. Barclay house, 603 Madison Avenue, which Mr. Lord has leased for the Winter, and at which the Tuxedo set will be largely represented; the third Bachelors and Spinisters' dance will take place at Delmonico's in the evening. There will be a number of "at homes," including those of Mrs. George T. Bonner and Miss Mabel Bonner, 115 East Twenty-first Street; Mrs. James Francis Ruggles, 69 Irving Place; Mrs. Robert M. Gillespie, (Miss Stokes,) 8 West Fifty-third Street; Mrs. Geo. F. Shrady, Sr., 8 East Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. Louis F. Bishop, 54 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush and the Misses Quackenbush, 142 West Fifty-Seventh Street.

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Yesterday brought the smallest number of social incidents and events of any week day of the season thus far. This had the result of making the fashionable restaurants gay at the luncheon and dinner hour and increasing the crowd that would otherwise have naturally attended the wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith L. Speyers, which was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Communion at 3:30 P. M., and which is described in another column. There was much calling after the wedding, and the "at homes" of Mrs. James M. Varnum, (Miss Dickey,) of Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin (Miss Morgan) and Miss Whitin, of Mrs. A. T. Van Nest (Miss Taylor) and Miss Van Nest, of Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, (Miss Rhodes of Providence,) and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., (Miss Ludlow,) were especially well attended.

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The coming of the Count and Countess de Castellane, who will probably arrive here on the French steamer on Sunday next, and which was discussed on Tuesday in this column, was made the text of a number of more or less imaginary stories that appeared yesterday, and was, of course, a subject of gossip wherever people met. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould may give a musicale on Feb. 10 at their city residence, 457 Fifth Avenue, in honor of the Count and Countess, but they will spend most of their brief visit here at Georgian Court, Lakewood. This is their first visit to America since their marriage, March, 1895. The story has reappeared and is being again told that the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, made herself conspicuous during the riots at the Auteuil race course last June, when Baron Christiani struck President Loubet, by marching up and down in front of the grand stand at the head of a small band of women, calling offensive epithets to the President and his friends. This story is absolutely false, is most unjust to the Countess de Castellane, and those repeating and republishing it are simply slandering and libeling the little Countess. Whatever may have been her feelings or opinions on that famous day, she did not descend from her place in the box in the fashionable portion of the grand stand, which was at some distance from that of President Loubet, nor did she take any part whatever in the demonstration against him. Any one of the many well-known New Yorkers at Auteuil that day could testify as to the falsity of this story.

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La Gascogne, which sails to-day for Havre, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hudson Chapman, Miss Maude Fairchild, A. M. Thackara, B. Wilson Tripp, and Mrs. J. A. Tripp. The Oceanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought, among other passengers, Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, whose brother was married to Miss Constance Schieffelin of this city, in London on Saturday last; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus T. Post, Mr. J. H. W. Park and son, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lulling, Miss Kirkland, Miss H. Davies, Robert C. Clark, Ashley Cooper, Sanderson Brown, Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) Robert Barr, W. H. Brevoort, Mrs. Charles E. Allan, and Heber R. Bishop and Miss M. C. Bishop.

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The Trave, which sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen, carried, among other passengers, W. W. Comfort, Carl F. Mayer, and Valentine Williams. There was a large crowd at the wharf of the American Line yesterday morning to see the St. Paul depart. As announced yesterday in this column, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer sailed on the St. Paul, accompanied by her son-in-law, John Mayer, and among other passengers on the same steamer were Sydney Jones Colford, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Augustus Jay, Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia, and Gen. W. McKinley Osborne, United States Consul General in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence have been in Philadelphia visiting Mrs. Lawrence's mother, Mrs. Edward Willing. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence were with Mrs. Willing on Tuesday evening at the opera. They are sailing very shortly for Europe. Miss Hinchman is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. A dinner was given for her at the Biddles' on Tuesday evening, the party afterward going to the opera.

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The ball to be given to-morrow evening by Mrs. Munnikhuysen of Baltimore for the coming-out of her daughter will be a large one, and one of the events of the Baltimore season. Miss Laura Swann of this city will be one of the guests. Miss Munnikhuysen is a beautiful girl, who was admired this last Autumn here when she came on a visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies will sail in March for Europe and the Riviera. Miss Edith Gray, the daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray will be given a large reception in Philadelphia by Mrs. George Childs Drexel on Jan. 23. Judge and Mrs. Clinton Gray are in Washington where on Tuesday evening they gave a large dinner to Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt.

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Mrs. E. M. Culver and Miss Katherine Clark, who have been visiting their father, Senator Clark, at the Arlington in Washington, have returned to town. They have cards out for the third and fourth Tuesdays in January and the first and second Tuesdays in February.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Katherine Van Vechten Miller, daughter of the late Morris Miller, and Mr. James Bayard Speyers, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, whose daughter, Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, was married yesterday to Mr. Edward McVickar. The engagement was announced at the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. McVickar. Miss Miller's mother was a Miss Hurlburt, the daughter of the late Judge Hurlburt of Albany.

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Mrs. Henry H. Cook has issued cards for a large reception, with music, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1 East Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Cook will also give two Thursday afternoons, Feb. 1 and 8. The cards of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are inclosed with those of Mrs. Cook. Mrs. de Heredia was Miss Georgie Cook.

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There are cards out for quite a number of entertainments. One of these will be a large dinner to be given by Mrs. James Hude Beeckman on Saturday evening. Mrs. Willard S. Brown, who was Miss Williams of Staten Island, has a house warming at her new home, 105 East Thirty-fifth Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Mrs. Collis P. Huntington will give a dinner of twenty covers on Tuesday, Jan. 23, and Mrs. Charles Coudert, who is located for the Winter at 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, will send out cards shortly for days.

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Among the receptions yesterday was one given by Mrs. Charles H. Coster in her new home, 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. This house was the old Howard Potter residence. The second reception will be next Wednesday, and Mrs. Coster will besides give several dinners during the season.

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The South is beginning to have its season. John D. Crimmins is making quite a reputation as an amateur fisherman in Florida, and reports come from Jacksonville and St. Augustine as to his prowess. Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam were in Bermuda. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer had just left Palm Beach this week after a fortnight's stay. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith are at the Alcazar, St. Augustine. Frederic Sturgis is at Palm Beach.

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Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey will give a woman's luncheon of twenty covers in Mr. Torrey's studio, at 391 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday next, Jan. 20.

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Because Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is credited with the intention of giving a minstrel show next Saturday evening, imaginary programmes have been prepared and published, and one of them has the name of Mr. John Patterson Nicholas on it. The gentleman has not been seen in New York for some time past. That the Hewitts are going to give a fancy dress entertainment, and that Mr. Howard Constable and Mr. James L. Breese will repeat their studio successes, are safe guesses, but no authoritative announcement has been made of any such entertainments in contemplation. It is not absolutely safe to depend on what has happened one year to make an announcement for another.

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The Ladies' Auxiliary Society of St. Vincent's Hospital gave at the Astoria last evening a large reception in the ballroom, followed by dancing, which began about 10 o'clock in the evening. Supper was served in the Astor Gallery. There is no public endowment for this institution, and its maintenance depends almost exclusively upon contributions from those interested in the good work that the hospital is carrying on. Last year a concert was given, and proved very successful in raising funds, and this year a reception, with dancing, was decided upon. This, too, fortunately, proved very successful, as the attendance last evening was large, all the boxes not only having been sold, but extra ones had to be built on the floor of the ballroom in order to meet the demand. The President of this auxiliary is Mrs. Martin B. Brown, and the Vice Presidents are Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Charles Phelps. The Secretaries are Miss Blessing and Mrs. William Cherry, and the Treasurer is Mrs. Stephen Philbin. Among the patronesses of last night's affair, most of whom were present, were Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. M. P. Breslin, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mrs. Francis Delehanty, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. George Hecker, Mrs. Alice Grace Holloway, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. William Knapp, Miss Leary, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Eugene Pitou, Mrs. Walter Roche, Mrs. C. C. Shayne, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Frank Travers, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. William Sadlier, and Mrs. Jules Reynal.

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The following is Mr. Labouchère's opinion of Mrs. Arthur Paget's contemplated tableaux. It reads a bit differently from the general run of twaddle published in the London newspapers. Mr. Labouchère may be both bitter and unjust, but he is generally interesting: "A series of tableaux vivants is announced for February under the auspices of one of the American ladies who have accepted a British matrimonial yoke. The attraction apparently is that all the swagger society beauties are to figure in the tableaux, and the proceeds of the entertainment are to be given to some fund connected with the war. I make no doubt that a considerable amount will be collected in this fashion, all the more if the newspapers, after their wont on such occasions, advertise the amount that each pushful snob pays for his box or his stall. But is it not time that all these advertising jollifications in aid of war funds should cease? There has been a perfect rage to get them up or to figure in them. They jar with the stern realities of war.

"If, however," he continues, "we must have them, I would suggest that the figurantes should follow the example of the Duchess of Devonshire at the Westminster election, when she promised to kiss all who voted for Mr. Fox. Let a line of well-dressed society beauties stand on a stage and let each one of the spectators have the right to kiss any one of them for a certain price. Or the kisses of each might be put up to public auction. This would create a healthy rivalry among their respective adorers, with much profit to the war funds. If we really consider that good taste should be eschewed for the benefit of the cause, it is as well to do the thing thoroughly."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

McVickar—Speyers.

Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Speyers, daughter of Mr. Albert G. P. Speyers, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Walton Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, assisted by the Rev. Dr Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. The maid of honor was Miss Cornelia Hampden Robb, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Selina Schroeder, cousin of the bride; Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Mary Vibbert, and Miss Julia Walsh of Albany. Mr. Charles Bull was Mr. McVickar's best man, and the ushers were the Messrs. Clive Bayley, the English Consul in New York; Andrew Ashby, James Bayard Speyers, William N. Beach, Alexander Harvey, Howard Davison, and Ralph O. Ives. The bride's gown was of ivory white satin, trimmed with rose point, and chous of the same at the left side of the waist line; falling from the chou at the waist line were two long scarflike ends of the lace to the bottom of the gown. Her tulle veil was bordered with point lace and was caught to her coiffure by a diamond crescent, a gift from the bridegroom. There was also a spray of orange blossoms in her hair. She wore no gloves, and the sleeves of her gown almost covered her hands. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. She also wore a large pendent ornament of topazes and pearls set in Indian gold, a family heirloom. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were dressed alike in gowns of Liberty satin of a pinkish heliotrope shade, with tucked and trained skirt. The bodices were masses of tucks draped with fichus of chiffon. These fichus were tied at the left side of the bodice over the skirts nearly to the gowns' hems. The bridesmaids wore short tulle veils instead of hats. These were secured to the coiffures by small ostrich tips of the same color as the gowns, but a paler shade. All carried bouquets of pink roses. The bridesmaids' gifts from the bride were hearts of amethyst set in pearls, to be used as pendants or pins. Mr. and Mrs. McVickar went south on their wedding trip, and on their return and while living in town will occupy an apartment at 13 East Eighth Street. Their Summer home will be at Collinsville, N. Y., where Mr. McVickar has a large farm.

Bonesteel—Wagner.

Mr. Frederick S. Bonesteel of Albany and Miss Lelah Graham Wagner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Wagner, of 1,931 Madison Avenue, were married at the apartments of the bride's parents yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims. The bride wore a gown of white dotted gauze over white satin. Miss Grace Leslie Wagner was the maid of honor. Her gown was of white mousseline de soie over blue satin. The ribbon girls were Miss Sarah Williams, a niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Marion Scott, a cousin of the bride. Miss Evelyn G. Graham was the flower girl. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Mr. William Bonesteel of Albany. A breakfast was served after the ceremony. Only relatives and intimate friends were invited to the wedding and breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Bonesteel will make their home in Albany at 85 Clinton Avenue, where they will receive their friends after Feb. 1.

Heyn—Senner.

Miss Freda Senner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Senner of 348 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was married last evening in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church to Herbert H. Heyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Menle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the church. Miss Alma Senner, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. Covington, the bridegroom's business partner, was best man. There were four bridesmaids, Miss I. Franke, Miss E. Heineman, Miss Lowenstein, and Miss A. Woostint. The ushers were Messrs R. Keller, H. Schall, J. Young, and B. Heyn. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The couple, after a trip South, will make their home on Washington Heights.

Speiden—Slaughter.

The marriage of Miss Sophie Clayton Slaughter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Slaughter, of The Plains, Va., to Marion Speiden, of this city, was celebrated yesterday at Grace Church, in The Plains. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Major Thomas R. Foster, of Marshall, Va. The bridegroom is a son of the late Dr. C. C. Speiden of the same place. Mr. Speiden is in business in this city, where the couple will reside.

Cadmus—Seward.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Miss Helen Louise Cadmus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Cadmus of Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, and George Oulton Seward, a son of George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, were married at 8 o'clock to-night in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, in the presence of a large gathering of fashionable people of the Oranges, Newark, and New York. The church decorations were of red roses, carnations, smilax, and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Samuel S. Seward of New York, an uncle of the bridegroom. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. The house decorations were of red roses and carnations. There were 200 guests at the reception. The bride was attired in ivory satin with point lace trimming. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids, and was attended by her sister, Miss Ada Cadmus, as maid of honor; Annie L. Seward and Miss Emma Seward, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Bessie Preston of Brookline, Mass.; Miss Helen Lockwood of Jersey City, and Miss Margaret Ege of East Orange. The best man was C. Henson Machen of New York, and the ushers were H. B. Machen and Burton Thompson of New York, David Walker of Yonkers, Ronald Coolbaugh of Easton, Robert C. Post and Chauncey V. Everett of Jersey City, Franklin Coursen of East Orange, and Benjamin Tilt of New York. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Seward will reside at Holcombe's Rock, Va.

Ottley—Gilbert.

TROY, Jan. 17.—Miss Lucetta Banks Gilbert, eldest daughter of Mrs. Edward Gilbert, of this city, and James Henry Ottley of New York were married here this afternoon. The service was performed by the Rev. H. R. Freeman, rector of St. John's Church. The ushers were Edward Carter, M. D.; Andrew McKinney, Charles Brooks, and George Rogers Wilson, all of New York. The best man was Fred Proctor of Rochester, and the bridesmaid was Miss Josephine Gilbert. The bride was given away by her uncle, James R. Plum of New York.

Whipple—Meade.

OSWEGO, Jan. 17.—At Christ Episcopal Church to-day Miss Katharine Nelson Meade, daughter of the late Very Rev. P. N. Meade of Oswego, was married to Henry Benjamin Whipple of New York, a son of Major Charles H. Whipple, United States Army, Chief Paymaster of the Department of Puerto Rico, and grandson of Bishop Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large crowd, Bishop Huntington of the Diocese of Central New York officiating.

Bradley—Smith.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Miss Genevieve Withrow Smith, niece of the Rev. Dr. John Lindsay Withrow, pastor of the Park Street Church, and Clinton Sumner Bradley of Chicago, formerly of Boston, were married at Park Street Church this evening by Dr. Withrow.

THE MOSLER PICTURE SALE.

This evening will bring the sale at auction at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, of ninety-eight oil paintings by the well-known American artist Henry Mosler. This varied collection of studio effects and the two-score and more oils, water colors and drawings by foreign artists owned by Mr. Mosler will be sold at the galleries to-morrow afternoon.

In the review given of the collection of Mr. Mosler's own works, to be sold to-night, in the THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 12, his career from a young art student in Cincinnati, as an illustrator for Harper's weekly during the civil war, and later on as an art student and painter in Düsseldorf and Paris, with the honors won by him abroad and at home, were described and told at length. The list of Mr. Mosler's pictures owned by foreign museums and galleries, as also those in American galleries, was also given.

It remains this morning only to call again the attention of New York art lovers and picture buyers to the excellence not only of Mr. Mosler's genre work, in which he has won deserved fame and reputation, and through and by which he is chiefly known to the general art public, but to that of his landscape and his portrait work. He is, as said by the present writer in the first review, a much more versatile painter than is generally known, and this opinion has also been voiced by other art writers, who all unite in giving Mr. Mosler not only good words, but high praise, for his conscientious, earnest and able work which has conferred honor on American art both at home and abroad, as well as upon himself. The sale to-night will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and should not be a long one. It is said that the important genre pictures "Invoking God's Blessing," "The Last Moments" and "The Ghost Story" will be competed for by several well-known galleries and museums to-night. The individual collector present to-night will, however, find many smaller genre works as well as landscapes and coast scenes, which will add greatly to his collection.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Albert Dayton.

Capt. Albert Dayton, senior member of the ship brokerage firm of Albert Dayton & Co., died on Tuesday night at his residence, 393 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been suffering from an acute attack of bronchitis. Capt. Dayton was born on Long Island in 1820 and took to the sea at a very early age, rising to the command of an ocean-going vessel when only twenty years old. He was master of sailing packets for several years in the service of the old house of Sturges, Clearman & Co. of this city, for whom he afterward became Port Captain, and was also in the employ of Gager, Mailler & Co.

About forty-five years ago he entered the ship-brokerage business in New York and founded the firm of Baker & Dayton, afterward changed to Albert Dayton & Co. At the time of his death he was the oldest ship broker in this city with one exception, and had occupied the same business office for forty years. He leaves a widow, a son, who succeeds him in business, and three daughters.

Ezra Ludlow.

Ezra Ludlow, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, died yesterday afternoon at the home of Elias R. Morehouse, in West Summit, N. J. He was ninety-seven years of age. Death was caused by the infirmities of old age. Mr. Ludlow was born near New Providence. He engaged in the boot and shoe business in Elizabeth in 1824. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth from 1831 to 1883. For some years he had made his home with his son, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, of East Orange. At the time of his death he was a member of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, of which Dr. Ludlow is the pastor. Mr. Ludlow leaves four sons—Erastus, Edgar, George and the Rev. Dr. Ludlow. The funeral will takep lace to-morrow afternoon.

Frank C. Tryon, Jr.

Frank C. Tryon, Jr., superintendent of the Huntington, L. I., Electric Railroad, died yesterday. Mr. Tryon spent Saturday night directing the recharging of storage batteries, and it is supposed that the overexertion and exposure caused his death. Mr. Tryon was twenty years old. He was a native of Manhattan, where his father resides. He was one of the youngest men in the country to occupy so important a post in the electrical field.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS H. FLANDERS, father of D. J. Flanders, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad, died at his home, at Plaistow, N. H., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years.

THOMAS H. JOYCE, who was for many years prominent in musical circles in this city, died at his home yesterday. Mr. Joyce was a member of the Musical Union, Democratic Club, and other organizations. He supplied music for some of the city parks, recreation piers, and other public institutions.

ROBERT S. HAYES, a member of the sophomore class of Hobart College, died at the City Hospital at Geneva, N. Y., Monday night. He had been ill for two months, with acute Bright's disease. He was twenty-one years old and a member of the Sigma Phi Fraternity. His home was near Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM C. AYRES died suddenly at his home in Plainfield N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Ayres was a contractor. For several years he was a member of the Union County Board of Freeholders. He was the oldest exempt fireman in Plainfield. He leaves a wife and four children. He was ninety-one years old.

THEODORE R. STRONG died at his home in South Orange last night from acute Bright's disease. He had been ill only ten days. Mr. Strong was seventy-two years old. He was for many years paymaster on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES SEEBER died suddenly yesterday at his home, 74 Bay Street, Tompkinsville. Mr. Seeber was born in Germany, seventy-two years ago. For many years he was in the restaurant business in this city. Since 1885, however, he had been a partner in a brewing firm in Elizabeth, N. J. A widow and one son survive him.

EDWARD G. POTTER died at his home in Summit, N. J., yesterday morning after an illness of four months' duration. Mr. Potter was a descendant of John Potter, who came to this country from Wales in 1641 and settled in Connecticut. He was fifty-five years old

FIGHTS THE GRAND LODGE

Robert Kopp Invokes Court's Aid Against Expulsion Decree.

FIRST APPEAL OF ITS KIND

Plaintiff Charges an Unjust Trial and the Admission of Evidence Forbidden by Masonic Law.

For the first time in the history of jurisprudence in this country, so far as the authorities state, a civil court is about to be asked to interfere with the decrees of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Robert Kopp, a manufacturer of machinery at 78 Barclay Street, who has been a member of the order for twenty-three years, has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against George W. White, as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., to compel that body to reinstate him as a member of the order, from which he was expelled nearly a year ago. The case will be assigned a place on the calendar to-morrow.

The case dates back to December, 1898, when the plaintiff, Mr. Kopp, was made Master of the Lodge of Strict Observance, No. 94, F. and A. M. The facts growing out of this election were the leading causes of the trouble. It is alleged that Mr. Kopp found conditions existing in the subordinate lodge which were not to his liking and he took steps to correct them. In so doing he opposed a number of the members of the lodge, and they brought charges against him for acting in an arbitrary manner. On these charges Grand Master William A. Sutherland suspended Mr. Kopp for a year.

Mr. Kopp took an appeal. Up to this time he was not represented by counsel and had had no advice. He was ordered to appear before the Grand Lodge in New York in June last, but he was unable to obey the summons. It was then that the chief trouble arose. While this appeal was pending, Mr. Kopp wrote, it is alleged, a letter to the Grand Master in which he said that he was not being tried with justice and that the Grand Master was resorting to political measures in Masonry to effect his (Kopp's) removal. This letter was alleged to have been abusive, insulting, and disrespectful.

The letter which it is alleged Mr. Kopp wrote was turned over to a Deputy, and on it charges were formally made. A commission consisting of three members of the order was appointed to try the charges, and before that body for the first time Mr. Kopp had the advice of counsel, John S. Hill of Hill, Stucke & Andrews appearing for him. The first act of counsel was to challenge the commission on account of bias and prejudice. To this challenge the commission made claim that it had been insulted in having its honesty impugned, and absolutely refused to entertain the challenge in any form.

The commission then called Mr. Kopp to the witness chair and attempted to interrogate him about the authorship of the letter, to make him, in fact, as alleged, a witness against himself. Under advice of counsel, Mr. Kopp refused to answer any questions. The commission thereupon announced that it had no other testimony by which to prove the authorship of the letter and adjourned. Two weeks later the members convened again and put on the stand Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers, who testified that Grand Master Sutherland had sent him the letter in question, telling him that it had been received from Mr. Kopp. On this alleged hearsay evidence the commission voted to expel Mr. Kopp from the order.

Mr. Kopp then appealed to the Grand Lodge from the order of expulsion. Capt. C. S. Andrews represented him before the full Commission of Appeal when both appeals were argued. The action of the trial commission was upheld and the report adopted without discussion. The order of expulsion was thereupon promulgated, and Mr. Kopp, who on account of his membership of twenty-three years in the order was also a member of the Association of Veteran Masons, was expelled.

Having exhausted all appeals within Masonry, there being no hope beyond the Grand Lodge, Mr. Kopp took the step that makes his case notable in the opinion of lawyers, and brought a suit for reinstatement in the Supreme Court. It is claimed for him that the trial commission committed error in three instances under its own laws. The first of these is that it refused to hear argument on the challenge, and that, second, it erred in attempting to compel an accused person to testify against himself. The third count is that in admitting the testimony of Mr. Ehlers it heard hearsay evidence, which is distinctly forbidden by Masonic law.

The case to be presented to the Supreme Court will embody the records of the Masonic commissions, and the court will be asked to pass upon the question whether or not, under the facts as they exist, Mr. Kopp had a fair trial under Masonic law.

The question, therefore, as to whether Mr. Kopp actually wrote the letter will not be gone into, it being contended that the authorship has never been proved. Yet the contention will be made that even if Mr. Kopp actually wrote the letter, the expulsion cannot be justified, as it has been held repeatedly in the court of last resort, the complaint states, that a letter written to a governing individual or body, no matter of what character, is not in itself enough to warrant such a course.

A peculiar complication has arisen in the case, owing to the fact that under the Masonic law no attorney can appear before the Commission of Appeal who is not himself a Mason. The attorneys for the Grand Lodge in the action are Grady, Smith & Crandall, the junior member of which firm is Elbert Crandall. Mr. Crandall is Chief of the Commission of Appeal which heard and passed on Kopp's case. He is therefore put in the position of defending as attorney a decision which he made. The attorneys on the other side are also Masons.

The alleged disrespectful letter will be a part of the record, but neither of the attorneys would allow the papers or the letter to be seen. It is known, however, that no matter which way the case may go, it will find itself at last in the Court of Appeals for final adjudication.

OFFERS BOUNTY ON RATS.

Bremen Wants Them Killed to Prevent the Spread of Plague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Vice Consul Murphy at Bremen reports to the State Department that vigorous efforts are being made by the authorities and people of that city and community to arrest the progress of the plague.

One of the measures adopted upon the recommendation of the Medical Department is the extermination of the rats. To encourage the people to employ every means to this end, a premium of 1½ cents will be paid for every rat delivered at the port of Bremen caught in that city or in the surrounding country districts.

THE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Surgeon General Van Reypen Says Americans Need Not Fear Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy said to-day in relation to the outbreak of the plague at Manila that he anticipates no serious results of its appearance there to our countrymen. The General states that the plague so far is confined strictly to the lower classes, people who live under horrible sanitary conditions, and that persons taking precautionary measures as to water, diet, &c., need have no fear of the contagion.

GRUBER SECONDS OPPONENT.

Praises Also State and National Administrations at a Meeting.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District held a meeting last night, at which Abraham Gruber presided.

William B. Bennett, who was elected a delegate at the primaries at the request of the New Amsterdam Club, resigned. Emil Twyeffort named George C. Austin to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Gruber, from the chair, seconded the nomination in a very happy speech.

Mr. Austin, who is contesting with Mr. Gruber for the district leadership, was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Gruber also made a speech eulogistic of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt, in which he expressed his sincere belief that they would be re-elected to their present positions at the election next November.

In some political circles, Mr. Gruber has been reported as opposed to the re-election of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt.

WANTS STATUTES REVISED.

The State Bar Association Urges Action by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The New York State Bar Association at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution that the Legislature be required to provide for the completion of the work of revising the statutes, and for full examination and proper action as to the revision of the code of procedure by a commission to be selected by the Governor, the members to serve without compensation. It is recommended that no action be taken with reference to code revision until the subject can be fully examined and proper recommendations be made by the commission so appointed.

It was also decided that the Law Reform Committee should select a sub-committee of five of its members, of which the Chairman of the Law Reform Committee should be Chairman, to represent and act for the association in this connection.

It transpired during the preliminary discussion that for the last two or three years the Legislature has taken no action on any bills presented by the Revision Commission, and that the amount appropriated for several years past has been $22,000. No one advocated the retaining of the present Revision Commission or the adoption of any of its work.

The association devoted this afternoon to the consideration of a resolution presented by Tracy C. Becker of Buffalo declaring the Bar Association approves of the general scope and purpose of the bill pending in Congress for the division of the Federal District of Northern New York and the creation of a new district of the parts divided, and asking Congress to pass either the bill under consideration or a similar measure. The resolution was warmly debated and was finally adopted.

GAS INSPECTION BILL.

Measure Introduced by Assemblyman Harburger Specifies Tests.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Harburger to-day offered an amendment to the charter of Greater New York, providing that the illuminating gas of every company shall be inspected at least twice a year, or may be inspected as frequently as the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies shall direct.

The gas shall be tested for illuminating power by means of the disk photometer or other improved apparatus, and during such tests shall be burned from a burner best adapted to it, which is at the same time suitable for domestic use, and at as near the rate of five feet per hour as is practicable. The gas shall be tested as to its safety and as to public health in such a manner as the Commissioner may direct.

If the gas does not comply with the reasonable and proper standard of purity and standard of safety to public health as fixed by said Commissioner, a fine of $100 shall be paid by such company to the city.

EDUCATIONAL BILL INTRODUCED.

Likely that Two Others on the Same Subject Will Follow.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The bill prepared by the special commission for the unification of the educational system of the State was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator White and in the Assembly by Mr. Lewis.

It is by no means certain that this bill will become a law, as it is understood that the Statutory Revision Commission intends to prepare another measure, and Senator White says that it is probable that when the two bills have been submitted he will prepare still another embodying some of the provisions of each as a compromise between the two.

The bill introduced to-day is identical in all its essential features with that announced as the determination of the commission at its last meeting in this city. The only additions are a few sections to provide for the transfer of records and the application of existing statutes to the newly created Board of Regents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ARTS.

Bill Introduced for an Appropriation of $200,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Extensive improvements to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts in Central Park are contemplated in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Elsberg. In it the Controller is authorized to raise by the issue of bonds $200,000 to equip and furnish the east extension of the building and according to plans made by Trustees of the museum and approved by the Commissioners of the Department of Parks.

Mr. Ryttenberg introduced the same bill in the Assembly.

Penalty to the Eight-Hour Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman O'Connell of New York to-day introduced a bill amending the eight-hour law so as to provide for a penalty. His amendment makes it a misdemeanor for any person to compel or require a person to work more than eight hours a day. There is no mention of misdemeanor in the old law. Mr. O'Connell appeals to all organized labor to rally to the support of his bill.

Street Cleaning Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Mitchell to-day introduced two bills relative to the Street Cleaning Department in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond. One provides that contracts for the removal of snow and ice may be entered into for a period of five years, and the other that the act shall not prevent the Commissioner of Street Cleaning from performing the work of his department either by contract or otherwise.

Woman's Suffrage in Villages.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Despite the Senate's adoption of an anti-woman's suffrage resolution, Senator Armstrong to-day introduced his bill of last year amending the village law to provide that a woman owning property assessed in the village is entitled to vote upon any special proposition.

$600,000 for Buffalo Armory.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Bills introduced by Senator G. A. Davis and Assemblyman Hill provide for a lump appropriation of $600,000 for an armory for the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, $150,000 available this year, $250,000 in 1901, and $200,000 in 1902.

An Anti-Policy Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Mr. Fallows of New York will to-morrow introduce a bill making the finding of slips or other paraphernalia of policy playing about the person of an accused presumptive evidence of guilt.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator PLUNKITT—Providing that the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York shall receive in addition to his salary as Alderman compensation at the rate of $2,000 per year for his services as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

Senator WAGNER—Requiring that work upon the improvement of Atlantic Avenue, between Flatbush Avenue and Atkins Avenue, in Brooklyn, and the removal of the Long Island Railroad Company's tracks shall begin forthwith, and shall be prosecuted with reasonable expedition.

Senator GRADY—Providing for the payment of the claim of Thomas Barry for filling furnished by him during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896 in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in the City of New York, upon such terms as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall deem just and equitable.

Senator CULLEN—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of New York City to rehear and determine the charges against Philip Ryan, a policeman of the first grade, for reinstatement in the department.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. GREEN—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to audit and allow the claims for services rendered by certain clerks in the Department of Finance during last year.

Mr. WILSON—Amending the civil code so as to provide that in case judgment shall be entered against a defendant under a fictitious name, said judgment shall not be a lien or charge upon real estate.

Mr. BAUM—Compelling New York City ferryboats to provide for the safety and comfort of their passengers relative to better sanitary conveniences.

Mr. FALLOWS—Senator Ford's bill rating the teachers' salaries of New York City.

Mr. TREAT—Providing that deposits in savings banks, in excess of $1,000, shall be taxable in the same manner as other personal property not exempt from taxation.

Mr. BRYAN—Providing that all railroads of the State, which exceed 100 miles in length, shall charge only 2 cents for each such mile, or fraction thereof.

Mr. DE GRAW—Providing for annual reports by second and third-class cities of their financial condition, and to establish a system of uniform accounts therein. The financial report must be made within sixty days after the close of the city's fiscal year.

Mr. GUIDER—Compelling the elevated railroad companies of New York City to employ an extra man, to be stationed on the front platform of the car, to guard against accidents.

Mr. METZLER—Amending the penal code relative to taking usury, and providing that a person who, directly or indirectly, buys or purchases any claim or account for labor performed, or takes or receives an assignment of any such claim or account at a greater discount than 6 per cent. is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Prohibiting public auction sales at a place where the vendor thereof has not conducted business for four days prior to holding such sale, provided, however, that such place where such sales are had, shall not be the regular place of business of the auctioneer.

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LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Senate this morning confirmed the nomination of John G. Dorrance of Camden, to succeed himself as State Commissioner of Prisons from the Fifth Judicial District. The Governor sent in the following nominations of Managers of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home:

Edward J. Mitchell of Yonkers, Laura B. Clark of Oxford, to succeed themselves, and Mary E. Seely of Syracuse in place of Margaret A. Hibbard.

A number of bills were introduced and reports received. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In the Assembly this morning after the introduction of a bill, Mr. Harburger, of New York, secured recognition from the Chair. He explained that his relations with Mr. Witter of Tioga, Chairman of the Committee on Gas and Electricity, were somewhat strained, owing to the fact that his bills had received bad treatment last year at the hands of that Committee. He referred to Mr. Witter as the "sleepy Tiogian," and said he trusted he would wake up during this session.

Mr. Witter arose and solemnly assured Mr. Harburger that he would wake up in time to attend to Mr. Harburger's bills.

"Did he say he would take his time?" ejaculated Mr. Harburger, glancing over suspiciously at Mr. Witter.

"He said he would be glad to take ample time in deliberating over your bills, Mr. Harburger," replied the Chair, at which a general laugh ran around the chamber, and Mr. Harburger sat down not looking overpleased with the result of his sally.

Assemblyman Bradley, of Erie, attempted to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Boers, but was compelled by objection to lay it over until Monday night. Leader Dr. Barnes of the minority rose to a question of personal privilege and said that the statement in a New York paper that he was in favor of the English was without foundation.

After the introduction of a number of bills an adjournment was taken at 11:30 o'clock until Thursday at 11 A. M.

Reception at Governor's Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night held their annual reception to State officers, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Supreme Court, and members of the Legislature and their wives. The Executive Mansion was the scene of a large and representative gathering. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

Pay of Paris Exposition Secretary.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly has reported favorably Mr. Allds's Paris Exposition bill, which increases the salary of the Secretary to the commission from $2,500 to $5,000, and permits the commission to take that sum from the $40,000 appropriated for the exhibit.

Hearing on Horton Law Repeal.

ALBANY, Jan. 17. — Assemblyman Lewis of Monroe appeared before the Assembly Codes Committee this morning and asked for a hearing on his bill repealing the Horton law permitting scientific boxing contests. The committee set down next Wednesday at 2 P. M. as the date for arguments.

THE CHICAGO CANAL OPENED.

Fear of an Injunction Hastens the Consummation of the Big Drainage Ditch.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Jan. 17.—The dam separating the Chicago Drainage Canal and the Desplaines River was lowered to-day, and the water of the former rushed through on its way to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The ceremonies marking the consummation of the great enterprise were brief and marked with something like undignified haste.

Early in the day the Drainage Trustees became fearful that action by injunction to prevent them carrying out their plan might be taken by the enemies of the canal, and after a hurried consultation at Joliet they decided to avoid the risk of further delay. Before anything could be done it was found that it would be necessary to secure permits from the commission and Gov. Tanner. Permission from the commission was secured, but it was not till 10:15 o'clock that the Governor signed the permit. He immediately wired notice of his action to the Trustees, and they hurried to this point in a special car. Arriving here they went at once to the dam.

President Boldenweck of the Trustees' Board made a short speech, introducing Col. Isaac Taylor of the Canal Commission.

Col. Taylor made a five-minute speech, in which he said the opening of the canal was but the beginning of a greater work which would connect the great lakes of the Northwest with the Mississippi River. He added that he authorized the Trustees on the authority of Gov. Tanner to lower the dam.

At 11:16 A. M. the dam was lowered.

The gates at the sides of the dam, which are to be used for regulating the flow, were not opened when the dam was lowered, and may be kept closed until to-morrow.

The flow over the dam to-day was between 250,000 and 300,000 cubic feet per minute, and when the gates are opened this flow will be increased.

PERMANENT INJUNCTION ASKED.

Missouri's Attorney General Appeals to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The State of Missouri, by its Attorney General, E. B. Crow, made application in the Supreme Court to-day and asked leave to file a bill praying for an injunction against the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago to restrain them from operating the recently opened drainage canal. The court took the motion but did not indicate when action would be taken.

The principal ground of objection raised by the bill of complaint filed by Mr. Crow is that the sewage from the canal will pollute the water of the Mississippi River. The contention is urged that Lake Michigan is the natural receptacle for the drainage of Chicago and that unless operation of the canal be enjoined not only will the current filth of 1,500,000 people be turned into the Mississippi through the canal, but also that which has accumulated on the banks of the Chicago River for years past, amounting daily to 1,500 tons of "poisonous and noxious matters."

"If this be permitted," he says, "the waters of the Mississippi will of a certainty be poisoned and polluted and rendered wholly unfit and unhealthful for drinking and domestic uses." He adds that it will render useless the various water works plants on the Mississippi below the entrance of the Illinois. He asks for both a temporary and a permanent injunction.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Attorneys representing the City of St. Louis to-day made application before Judge Kohlsaat of the United States District Court for an injunction to restrain the Board of Trustees of the sanitary district from turning the sewage of the Chicago River into the Desplaines River. Judge Kohlsaat set Saturday, Jan. 20, as the date for hearing arguments on the question, when it is probable a lively legal battle will take place.

SCHWAN TAKES A PROVINCE.

Batangas Is Cleared of Insurgents—Byrne Defeats Filipinos in Negros, Killing a General.

MANILA, Jan. 17.—The Tagalos Gen. Mauricio recently landed at Negros from the Island of Panay and requested a conference with Col. Byrne. He proposed that the insurgents be let alone and permitted to wear side arms and uniforms in the towns until the war in Luzon was ended, when they would surrender. Col. Byrne refused to agree to this, however, and said they would be considered as bandits and shot if they were found armed.

The same night Col. Byrne surprised the insurgent camp and scattered the Filipinos, killing thirty of them, including a General.

Col. Kobbé, with the Forty-eighth Infantry, sailed on board the transport Hancock to-day, with gunboats escorting. The objective of the force is probably the important Islands of Samar and Leyte, which the insurgents hold.

The American blockade and the levies of the Tagalos Army have caused great suffering among the people, and hundreds of persons are in an almost starving condition.

Gen. Otis to-day cabled to the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 17.

"Schwan's troops in possession of Batangas Province about to move eastward into Provinces of Tayabas and Laguna; Wheaton moving on Lemerk and Taal and has navy co-operation; casualties slight; insurgent loss considerable in men and property, as kept up constant opposition; expedition under Kobbé leaves for hemp ports to-night.

"Gen. Hughes absent on western coast Panay, policing section. Band eighty-six Tagalos, which landed Negros December, struck by Byrne in Negros mountains, who killed nineteen, captured twenty-eight rifles and ammunition; no casualties; troops in Northern Luzon busy pursuing robber bands with good results."

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT FRIARS.

Filipinos Say the Priests Will Be Driven from the Parishes—Gen. Otis Makes a Statement.

MANILA, Jan. 17.—The presence here of Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, is greatly stirring the Catholics of all nationalities. The Filipinos have gained the impression that Mgr. Chapelle came as the joint agent of President McKinley and the Pope to reinstate the friars in their former power.

One cause of the excitement is a statement which the Dominicans furnished to the Spanish press, that Mgr. Chapelle, in visiting the heads of the order, told them he favored the retention of the brotherhoods and that President McKinley shared his views, which were that if the friars returned to their parishes they would be considered elements of good order, and therefore American agents.

Mgr. Chapelle denies the accuracy of these statements, and Catholics of all sections are petitioning Mgr. Chapelle and Major Gen. Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppressions, extortions and immoralities which, they assert, caused the revolution of 1896. The Catholics request that they be given priests not connected with the brotherhoods. Delegations from many of the towns are visiting the provincial governors for the purpose of making the same request, and prominent Manila Catholics are cabling the Pope on the subject.

The people say the friars will be driven out if they return to their parishes, and that there will be continual trouble if the Administration attempts to protect them. To quell the excitement, Major Gen. Otis consented to the publication in the local newspapers of a statement which he had made to a delegation of Filipinos, as follows:

"If the Church authorities assign friars to curacies who are obnoxious to the people they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American Constitution will not be denied the Filipinos, and the Government will not force upon them any ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes."

WARM PRAISE FOR AN OFFICER.

Gen. Miller Recommends Capt. Jeffery for Brevetship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Capt. John B. Jeffery, who was an Acting Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been recommended for brevetship for gallant and distinguished service by Gen. Marcus P. Miller in a letter addressed to Quartermaster Gen. Ludington. The officer was attached to the staff of Gen. Miller as Brigade Quartermaster and afterward as Depot Quartermaster at Iloilo.

Gen. Miller says that Capt. Jeffery rendered very valuable services when Iloilo was captured. The Captain courageously took possession of a steel vessel, the Samar, lying directly under the guns of the fort, and with this vessel towed the small boats containing the troops to the shore. The officer also went ashore at considerable personal risk, and seized material with which the engines of the Newport were repaired, saving the Government from $10,000 to $50,000. Later on he saved the Samar from recapture by the natives.

When the troops landed Capt. Jeffery hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Spanish Bank and established a hospital, drove out a body of insurgents, and saved property valued at $4,500,000, according to the testimony of a wealthy Filipino merchant. It happened, curiously enough, that Capt. Jeffery was court-martialed on a charge of looting as a result of this salvage of property, but he was triumphantly acquitted, the owner of the property, Señor Eztaban de la Rama, certifying that it was solely through the Captain's efforts that his property was saved.

To add to his brilliant record, the officer is credited by Gen. Miller with having saved Iloilo from a water famine when the city was burning; with cleaning up the city after the fire through the employment of a large number of Chinese, enabling travel to be opened up; with procuring transportation for the army, supplying the troops, and with being the first Depot Quartermaster at Iloilo. Gen. Miller says in conclusion:

"I wish to say that when there was any hazardous or important duty to be done, he showed marked executive ability, promptness, and readiness in executing my orders. That he well succeeded is a matter of record."

Capt. Jeffery was honorably mustered out July 13 last, and has just arrived in Washington.

Postage Rate to the Philippines.

The postage on letters, one ounce or less, addressed to the Ladrone or Philippine Islands, under the postal regulations, has been reduced to two cents. This is the domestic letter rate which also applies to Canada, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. The foreign rate of five cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof is still in force to Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands.

GEN. WOOD SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Subscribes for Havana Newspapers and Insists on Paying.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The newspapers comment favorably upon the fact that Gen. Wood has subscribed for each and given instructions that the bills for the same shall be presented to him each month personally. The Diario de la Marina says:

"It is the first time in the history of the island when a Governor General has either paid or offered to pay a newspaper subscription. Hitherto it has been the custom of Governors General to order, not one copy of each issue, as Gen. Wood has done, but several copies. This departure from the precedents gives Gen. Wood a unique distinction. Native officials of minor rank holding office in the city might with propriety do likewise."

Arrivals and Departures at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Last year 22,301 Americans, 16,260 Spaniards, and 7,521 persons of other nationalities landed in Havana, while 21,158 Americans, 12,352 Spaniards, and 3,704 persons of other nationalities sailed from Havana.

Fort Bayard Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Fort Bayard, New Mexico, has been discontinued as a garrison post and the buildings will be turned over to the Surgeon General of the army for use in connection with the general hospital to be established there as a sanitarium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the army suffering from pulmonary troubles.

Capt. Sigsbee to Leave the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Orders were issued to-day formally detaching Capt. Sigsbee from the command of the Texas and assigning him to the head of the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

HYPNOTISM FAILS IN COURT.

John D. Blanchard Tries in Vain to Bend Judge, Jury, and Witnesses to His Will.

Judge Foster successfully resisted an attempt to hypnotize him, yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. John D. Blanchard, a tall, thin, and pallid young man, with piercing black eyes and a tangle of long, unkempt black hair, who attempted to subdue the Judge by his hypnotic powers, says he failed because the Judge wore glasses, which shielded him from the baleful radiance of Blanchard's eye. Blanchard also tried his skill on the jury, Assistant District Attorney Blanchard, and several of the court attendants. The jury became somewhat uneasy under his earnest scrutiny, but at the close of the trial had sufficient will power left to convict him on the charge of robbery in the second degree.

Blanchard, who had previously been convicted on several charges, took $1.25 from Harry Barcal, an eleven-year-old boy, of 316 West Twentieth Street, on New Year's day. The boy had taken a bill into a saloon to get it changed. Blanchard caught sight of it, and following the boy into his hallway, knocked him down and took a part of the money from him.

When the trial began Blanchard beckoned to Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal and told him he was going to hypnotize him.

"I'll hypnotize you, as well as the Judge and jury," he said, "and any witnesses who are called on the stand. I will never been convicted. I am just telling you this so that I will have no unfair advantage over you."

All through the trial the prisoner made passes and stared fixedly at the various people in the courtroom. It became known outside that a hypnotist was on trial, and the courtroom was soon filled with curious persons waiting for an exhibition of his powers. Blanchard's appearance was so suitable to his reputation as a hypnotist that the spectators dropped their heads whenever he swept his eyes in their direction.

Although the witnesses who appeared against him were somewhat embarrassed by his alleged hypnotic glances they stuck to their testimony against him without exception, and the jury finally brought in a verdict of guilty.

"I hear that you're a hypnotist," said Judge Foster, as the prisoner came forward to receive his sentence.

"That's what I am," said Blanchard. "Just fix your eyes on me and I'll prove it." He made a few passes in the air and then stared intently at the Judge.

Judge Foster shifted his chair around and waved Blanchard away with his hands. "I sentence you to twelve years in Sing Sing," he said

SAYS RAMAPO FOUGHT IT.

Bill Repealing Law Against Suffolk Water Supply Officially Indorsed.

The Ramapo water matter was referred to again at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements during the discussion of a resolution offered by Bridge Commissioner Shea indorsing the bill introduced in the Assembly by the Mazet committee, which has for its object the repeal of Chapter 942, Laws of 1896, which prohibits the greater city from taking water from Suffolk County. In his resolution, Mr. Shea stated that the water alone in Suffolk County, if properly housed, would relieve Brooklyn of all danger of a water famine.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply asked that the resolution be referred to his department for a report, to be made next week.

"This law ought to be repealed," Commissioner Shea exclaimed. "One week's delay might make considerable difference."

Mr. Dalton objected to any action being taken without giving him a chance to report on its advisability, and concluded by saying:

"If the report is not made as I have said in one week I will resign my position."

"The Ramapo Water Company fought a similar measure in 1887, and it will use all of its influence against it again," said President Grout.

"You mean the old Ramapo Water Company," President Holahan suggested.

"No, I don't," Mr. Grout replied. "I mean the present Ramapo Company."

After further discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

New Park in the Bronx.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday approved a resolution changing the new map of the Borough of the Bronx so as to locate a public playground and park on the ground occupied by the Bensonia Cemetery, in East 180th Street. The property owners in the neighborhood have agreed to pay for the change.

BADGES FOR LOBBYISTS.

Bill Requiring Them Debated in Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 17. — The first executive hearing of the year was held before the Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to-day, when Representative Carey, Socialist-Democrat of Haverhill, appeared in support of his measure to require lobbyists to wear badges. He urged the committee to make a speedy report, saying that he hoped eventually to drive all agents and promoters from the State House. Mr. Carey maintained that badges like those used by newsboys or conductors should be worn. Senator Chamberlain of Brockton and Representative Stone of Springfield criticised the bill.

Representative McCartney, Socialist, of Rockland, supported the measure, but said it was too harsh in its terms. Frank J. Ladd, a legislative agent, representing the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, opposed the bill. He said he was a willing victim. He stated that legislators never would have been bribed if they had not first held out signals that they were willing to be bribed.

THE LAMB GIRLS RELEASED.

Father of ex-Inmates of "Lord's Farm" Angry, Failing to Get Them.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 17.—The release of the two Lamb girls caused an exciting scene in court this morning. They were formerly inmates of the "Lord's Farm" at Woodcliff. They have been confined in jail for several months as witnesses against Huntsman T. Manson and others, who were arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Prosecutor Stagg moved that the Court take a bond furnished by Freeholder Riley of Hillsdale, who would be responsible for the girls and produce them in court when wanted.

A. H. G. Maidment, who appeared in the interests of the father of the girls, opposed this. The Court fixed the bail of the girls at $50 each from Riley, but demanded $1,000 each from the father, who is from Connecticut, and could not furnish the security.

Judge Zabriskie asked the girls if they wanted to go with their father, and both shook their heads in the negative. Then the father sprang up and said: "Your Honor, I'm their father, and I want the children." The Court ordered him to be seated, and then said he proposed to give the girls into the custody of Mr. Riley.

The bond of Riley was then accepted, and later in the day he took the girls to his home, which is about two miles from the "Lord's Farm." Mr. Lamb made a formal demand upon Riley and the Sheriff's deputy for the girls, but received no satisfaction.

The father became greatly excited and threatened to shoot Judge Zabriskie and Freeholder Riley, but was calmed by his lawyer. He declares he will obtain possession of his daughters at all hazards.

"Settled" Pill with a Club.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Peter Daniels has been arrested on a charge of atrocious assault upon Theodore Van Fleet, and has been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Daniels owes Van Fleet an old bill, and last week Van Fleet, it is alleged, received a letter from Daniels saying, "Come down and I will settle with you." Van Fleet drove to Daniels's home, at Rowland's Mills, and, after persuading him to enter the house, Daniels locked the door and, it is alleged, brutally assaulted him, using a club as a weapon.

Prisoners Kill Jailer and Escape.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 17.—County Jailer Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell County Jail to-day, was overpowered and killed by two prisoners, Ben Richardson and Ed Grady. Henry's body was found in a pool of blood on the jail floor. The prisoners escaped and locked the door after them. A posse was immediately organized and a reward of $1,000 is offered for their capture.

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THREE KILLED IN A TUNNEL.

Lackawanna Engine Going South on the North-Bound Track Runs Into a Section Gang.

BELVEDERE, N. J., Jan. 17.—Three men were killed and six injured in a railroad accident in the Oxford tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad this morning. One of the injured men will probably die. The men, who were track workers, were run down by a locomotive which was bound south on the north-bound track. The dead are Andrew Kilpatrick, Lewis Dahlberg, and a Hungarian known as John Smith.

A coal train, bound north, broke in two at the south end of the tunnel. Fearing the rear part migh run him down, Engineer Wilcox put on steam and hauled the forward part of the train to Washington, where he put the cars he had with him on a switch. Knowing that the rear section would block the track, he then ran back on the same track for the remainder of the cars.

The men at work in the tunnel heard the approaching locomotive, but thinking it on the south-bound track, as it was coming from the north, stepped on the north-bound track. They were standing on the track in a group, and did not realize their danger until the tender of the engine was upon them. They were knocked down and hurled in every direction.

Kilpatrick and Dahlberg were thrown under the wheels and horribly mangled. Smith was also badly cut up. He lived a short time after being taken out. Frederick Burns was the most seriously hurt of those surviving, one of his legs having been cut off.

The engineer said he did not see the men at work when he passed through with the first part of his train, and did not see them on his return until his engine was close to them. Before he could give warning he was upon them. He came to a stop within a few lengths, but the damage had been done.

MOUNT HOLYOKE'S PRESIDENT.

Miss Mary E. Woolley of Wellesley Will Succeed Mrs. Mead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.—Miss Mary Emma Woolley, M. A., professor in Wellesley College, has been unanimously chosen by the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College to succeed Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs Mead as President of that institution. Miss Woolley has accepted the post, and will enter upon her duties next July, at which time Mrs. Mead's resignation takes effect. Miss Woolley has been a member of the Wellesley faculty for five years. She also has an important part in the administrative duties of the college.

Miss Woolley is a daughter of the Rev. Joseph J. Woolley, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pawtucket, R. I., and was born in South Norwalk, Conn. After preparatory study in the Classical High School of Providence, R. I., she was graduated from Wheaton Seminary in 1884. She entered Brown University in 1891 as soon as its classes were opened to women, and graduated with the B. A. degree in 1894, the first woman to be thus honored. After postgraduate study she also received the M. A. degree from the university. She belongs to the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, and is one of the Trustees of Pembroke College, the college for women in Brown University.

DIED ON THE CHURCH STEPS.

Sexton Succumbs to Heart Failure After a Prayer Service.

On the threshold of the Dutch Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Elton Avenue, of which he had for a quarter of a century been the sexton, Herman Rumpelton, fifty years old, of 300 St. Ann's Avenue, dropped dead last night as he was returning home from a prayer service.

Mr. Rumpelton lived with his daughter at 300 St. Ann's Avenue. His death was caused by heart failure.

Killed by a Jealous Husband.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Jan. 17.—The persistent attentions of John O'Neil to the wife of Charles Robinson of Spruce Creek resulted in his death to-day at the hands of the wronged husband. Robinson shot O'Neil seven times and then threw his body into the street. Both Robinson and his wife are in jail.

State Trust Has a Good Day.

The State Trust Company enjoyed a prosperous day yesterday, the deposits increasing. Secretary Francis said neither he nor President Johnston had noticed the report of the Governor's consultation with

THE DIET KITCHEN'S WORK

Frying Pan Denounced at the Association's Meeting.

Blunder of Dr. Rainsford Develops the Fact that It Is the Enemy of Civilization.

Curious details concerning the life of the poyglot population of the east side were brought out yesterday afternoon at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Diet Kitchen Association for the Relief of the Sick Poor, which was held in the United Charities Building, and incidentally misapprehension of the work and aims of the association led one of the persons invited to address the meeting into a blunder, which developed the fact that the frying pan is the bane of the poor and the enemy of civilization. Hamilton W. Mabie presided at the meeting, and the other speakers were Oswald G. Villard, who read the report of the President of the association, Mrs. Henry Villard; Mrs. Joseph W. Tilden, the Treasurer, who read her report, and Dr. Annie S. Daniel, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford.

Mrs. Villard, in her report, said: "I have no doubt our coffers would be overflowing if the public really understood the nature of the work we are doing, but the ideas about it are very vague and mostly wrong, for it is confounded with soup kitchens, with cooking schools with a vegetarian diet, and other things. The fact is that milk, broth, rice, and all the things we dispense from our kitchens are given free of charge to such patients as hold requisitions from the doctors of the dispensary districts. During the last year 111,945 quarts of milk were distributed at a cost to us of $4,907.32, our total expenses being $7,536.91."

Dr. Daniel recounted some superstitions prevailing among the poor foreign element in the city, the most striking of which was the belief that when a person dies the soul remains beside the body, and that if the soul is buried with the body the body will not rise at the Resurrection. In order to avert this they resort to stratagem to separate the soul from the body. On the day of the funeral the soul is supposed to precede the body as it is being carried out. The hearse and carriages go around the block and return to the house, and the soul, supposing the body is going to be taken back to the room in which death occurred, returns there to await it. Meanwhile the hearse and carriages drive off.

Dr. Rainsford, who had entered late, and had not heard the remarks in Mrs. Villard's paper about the mistaken impression of the association's work, spoke of the danger attaching to the loose form of domestic management obtaining among the poor, which he said it was impossible to exaggerate, and urged upon the association the necessity of widely teaching domestic economy and the art of properly cooking food. He of course failed to see the point of the amusement to which his remarks gave rise.

"There is not one family in a thousand in the tenement districts," he continued, "who know the first thing about cooking. The eternal frying pan everywhere holds sway. The frying pan is the enemy of civilization. The frying pan drives women to despair and men to drink. The standard of living is increasing, but the standard of wages is not. No better work could be done than that of teaching young men and women how to spend their money to the best advantage and keep house properly. It would promote marriage and the blessings of domestic life among them."

Dr. Rainsford said that during the seventeen years he had been in New York immense changes had taken place, and they were all for good. He said he wished to make the statement in view of the assertions made so often of late as to the proportion of unchurched people in New York, that in his district it was found that out of 1,200 families only 45 were not connected with some church or other.

Dr. Jacobi spoke of the great importance of the work done by the association. "You require more money," he said. "There's plenty of it in New York, and you'll get it If you act as your own missionaries. Your China, your Africa, your India, your Luzon, are right here at your own doors." [Applause.]

Mr. Mabie said he agreed with a remark made by Dr. Rainsford that "no one is respectable who doesn't give to the poor," and added: "If the frying pan is a terror to the well it is death to the sick, and this association certainly would rejoice in its abolition."

DROPPED DEAD IN CHURCH.

Heart Disease Ended Lawrence Enander's Life at a Prayer Meeting.

The regular Wednesday night meeting of Scandinavians in the Mariners' Church, at Madison and Catharine Streets, was interrupted last night by the death of Lawrence Enander, who had just sat down after relating his experience in being converted many years ago. About 100 men and women had gathered to relate their experiences, and Enander, who was a regular attendant there and at many other missions, got up to speak. His voice choked with emotion, and at first it seemed that he would have to stop, but he recovered and addressed himself to those present who had not been converted.

After he had finished another man arose, but he was interrupted by Enander, who suddenly leaned back in his chair and then slipped to the floor unconscious. Dr. Manning and an ambulance surgeon, who were summoned, pronounced him dead. The body was taken to the Oak Street Police Station. Enander lived at 168 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and two grown children. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Those present at the meeting were much affected by Enander's death, and the service was soon brought to an end.

Capt. O. M. Carter Said to be Ill.

It was said yesterday on Governors Island that Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who is confined in Castle Williams pending the result of his appeal from the sentence of the court-martial in connection with the Savannah harbor frauds, was suffering from nervous prostration. The attack is supposed to have been caused by the great mental strain to which he has been subjected. He is allowed two hours' exercise every day.

Said to Have Been 107 Years Old.

Miss Anna White, who died Tuesday at St. Martha's Seminary, at 1,453 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, is said to have been 107 years old. She was a native of Ireland, but had lived in Brooklyn for many years.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange is receiving a considerable number of applications from outside agents for brokerage licenses.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Standard Insurance Company yesterday, J. H. Flagler, W. D. Davis and Allen W. Adams were elected directors for a term of three years.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company yesterday, the following directors were elected: Leo Hirsh, Wise, George C. Clarke, John W. Cordit, Thomas Dimond and David S. Walton.

The stockholders of the Washington Assurance Company at their annual meeting yesterday elected the following directors: Otto M. Eidlitz, L. Laflin Kellogg, Peter Reid, Edward H. Wise and George A. Stanton.

The loss on St. Peter's Church, Westchester, which was badly damaged by fire Aug. 16, 1899, was settled yesterday for $31,804. The insurance was distributed as follows: Commercial Union, $7,912.50; Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,912.50; North British and Mercantile, $7,912.50; Royal Exchange, $7,912.50; Pennsylvania, $7,912.50; Sun, $7,912.50; Spring Garden, $5,275.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its monthly meeting yesterday adopted a resolution, ordering that hereafter a charge of a nominal amount be made for electrical inspections and the delivery of certificates showing the result of such inspections. During 1899 the Board made 18,000 of these inspections at a cost of about $20,000. Three additional inspectors are to be appointed to serve during the present year.

The stockholders of the Insurance Company of the State of New York at their annual election chose the following Board of Directors: William Hills, W. H. Kellner, W. B. Cogswell, J. L. Kine, H. S. Thompson, J. S. Frelinghuysen, H. R. Chambers, R. K. Prentice, Joseph A. Flynn, Lyman Candee, C. G. Brown, W. H. Gibson, John N. Stearns, Jr., A. R. Pierson and G. L. Loomis. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors these officers were elected: President, J. S. Frelinghuysen; Vice President, Clarence G. Brown, and Secretary, H. R. Chambers.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO MEETING.

No Known Action Is Taken on Combination—All Officers and Directors Are Re-elected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan 17.—William Saloman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the controlling spirit at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-day. He and J. Kennedy Tod of New York, representing the interests now controlling the big trunk line, voted the stock in favor of the re-election of the old Board of Directors, which in addition to themselves consists of Edward R. Bacon, New York; Alexander Brown, Baltimore; Louis Fitzgerald, New York; Edward H. Harriman, New York; James J. Hill, St. Paul; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Charles Steele, New York; James Stillman, New York; H. Crawford Black, Baltimore; John V. L. Findlay, Baltimore. Black and Findlay were elected on the part of the State of Maryland, which retains its stock in the Washington Branch.

John K. Cowen was re-elected President and all the other officers were re-elected. It had been expected that the meeting would enlighten the public on the mysterious relations existing between the Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio, but it did not so far as any public statement is concerned.

Chairman Saloman, when asked if the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination now controlled the Baltimore and Ohio, insisted that so far as he knew there had been no legal transfer of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio recently to the Pennsylvania or any other interests. He practically admitted, however, that there was an understanding. This is interpreted to mean that assurances had been received from all the trunk lines to strictly adhere to tariff rates. With the Baltimore and Ohio in their grasp, the Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt combination controls practically every railroad of importance in the East.

President Ingalls will probably soon retire from the management of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and be succeeded by some one to be named by the new combination. Oscar Murray, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is regarded as one of the most capable traffic officials in the country, and will likely be the next President of the Chesapeake and Ohio, although he will not now admit it.

RAILWAYS ADVANCE WAGES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Firemen, and possibly conductors and engineers, all over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system proper are to be the subjects of a substantial wage advance dating from Jan. 1. The advance will be close to 10 per cent. It will vary, it is understood, on different parts of the system, so as to equalize the scale and for the most part the advance will be about 8 per cent. It goes to all firemen, however, the men of the yards, and the men of the road.

To-day the Pittsburg and Lake Erie management sent out notices to the various division headquarters, announcing what will be a sharp advance to all its yardmen. This is also in the nature of a readjustment of wages, the plan being to advance as near a common standard of all the yards as possible. In general, the advance averages about 10 per cent. All yardmen, including conductors, engineers, firemen, and switchmen of the yards, will be paid the advanced scale from Jan 1. It is understood that the new scale will fix the wages for the men of the local yards of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie as follows:

Day conductors, 25 cents an hour; night conductors, 26 cents an hour; day brakemen, or switchmen, 19 cents an hour; night brakemen, or switchmen, 20 cents an hour; engineers, 29 cents an hour.

JOINT COMMITTEE REORGANIZED.

At a meeting yesterday of the General Passenger Agents of the railroads in the trunk line territory, the joint passenger committee of the association, which lately has been inactive, was reorganized to enforce the agreement for the maintenance of rates and the abolition of commissions, which was adopted at a meeting of the agents about a month ago. The committee is made up of members of the trunk lines and general passenger line associations, and in it the following roads are represented: New York Central, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; Chesapeake and Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley, Grand Trunk, West Shore, New York, Ontario and Western; New York, Chicago and St. Louis; Wabash, Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, and the Vandalia Line.

The reorganization of the committee, Commissioner Farmer explains, is on the single basis that rates shall be maintained and commissions be abolished. At the meeting a series of rules designed to facilitate the operation of the agreement was submitted by a special committee consisting of J. R. Wood of the Pennsylvania, D. I. Roberts of the Erie, D. B. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio, and C. S. Crane of the Wabash. These rules, which were adopted, bind the roads concerned not only not to cut rates and to pay no commissions, but also, in case of disagreement, to submit all disputes to arbitration. A standing committee of five will from time to time make any changes or additions to the rules necessary.

MR. CALLAWAY ON THE ERIE CANAL.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company gave some of his views yesterday in regard to the proposed improvements to the Erie Canal. He said there seemed to be a misapprehension in the minds of the people of New York regarding the decadence of the traffic of New York.

"Statistics show," he said, "that last year the railroads brought 36 per cent. of all the Atlantic tidewater grain to New York, and the canal but a little less than 5 per cent., making a total of over 40 per cent., leaving but 60 per cent. to be divided among the other seven ports. The statement made by an editorial writer some days since that 2 cents per bushel might be saved by the enlargement of the canal was made under a great misapprehension, as the bulk of the grain is carried at a rate between 2 and 3 cents per pushel, this including the cost of elevation at Buffalo and lighterage at New York.

"The total export of grain by all ports is about 310,000,000 bushels a year. Of this over 140,000,000 bushels were handled through New York last year. Assuming that the improvement of the canal would cost $50,000,000, the interest on that amount and the expense of working the canal would amount to almost as much as the total railroad earnings on the entire grain shipments, Buffalo to New York."

WESTERN RAILWAY CHANGES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Chronicle tomorrow will say:

"H. R. Williams, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is to be appointed General Manager of that system, vice Mr. Collins, who relinquishes the duties of that office tomorrow. W. J. Underwood, now Assistant Superintendent of the same road, with office in Minneapolis, will be installed as General Superintendent in Chicago.

"Though these appointments have not been announced officially, they have been agreed upon by the executive management of the company. Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of Directors, has decided to move his headquarters from Chicago to New York June 1."

The Proposed Fitchburg Lease.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Gov. Crane to-day sent a letter to President Codman of the Fitchburg Railroad Company in regard to the proposed lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston and Maine Railroad, saying in effect that the attitude of the Commonwealth would not be made known officially until the question has been submitted to the stockholders for action.

Chicago Elevated Loses a Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—In the case of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company against William Ziegler and other bondholders who seek to foreclose a mortgage for $6,500,000 on the property, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day ruled in favor of the defendant stockholders and found their bonds to be valid. This disposes of all the contentions of the Lake Street company and leaves the way clear for the stockholders to continue their proceedings to foreclose on the property.

WAS SWIMMING TO HOBOKEN.

Man Found in the River Missed the Boat and Decided Not to Wait.

About an eighth of a mile out in the river and swimming with bold strokes for the New Jersey shore the tug Nyack last night found a man, who was unwillingly pulled aboard and taken ashore. He was given over to a policeman of the steamboat squad, who called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the surgeon reached the Sixteenth Street pier, where the policeman and his charge were waiting, he declared that the man taken from the river was simply intoxicated. Instead of taking him to a hospital, he was taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where he was dried out and locked up.

He gave his name as James A. Coulter, said he is a Finn, thirty-eight years old, and a commission merchant in Newark, N. J. He admitted having been drinking the greater part of the day. He went down to the ferry to go home and found the boat had just pulled out. He decided not to wait for the next boat, but to swim to Hoboken.

He declares he would have made it had he not been stopped. He was once a sailor and declares a five-mile swim is nothing to him. He even denied that the water was cold. He said he did not mind it at all.

TENDERLOIN POLICE SHAKE-UP.

A number of transfers of Police Sergeants was made yesterday by Chief Devery, the Tenderloin precinct being the centre of the change. Sergeant Jacob Welsing, who was Captain Price's right-hand man at the West Thirtieth Street Station, was sent to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Sergeant Frederick Carson, from West Thirtieth Street to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. They will be replaced by Sergeants Joseph Burns and John Townsend, both of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

The detectives connected with the West Thirtieth Street Station have also been transferred to other precincts. Detective John Henderson goes to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Detective Patrick Curry to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Detectives Cornelius O'Donnell and Herbert M. Tompkins to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Their places at the West Thirtieth Street Station will be taken by Detectives Lockwood, Sheehan, Faulkner, and O'Neill, all of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Capt. Thomas's old command.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

The competition for the Edward Kemp and the Col. Emmons Clark trophies was continued last night at the Seventh Regiment Armor by the teams from Company C. The scores, while better than those made on the previous evening by the teams of Companies G and E, are below the records. The high-water mark in the Clark match was set at 2,144 by Company F in 1897, and the highest score in the history of the Kemp competitions is 1,124, made last year by Company B, which now holds both trophies. Company B's marksmen will shoot to-night.

The high scores last night were 46 for the Kemp trophy, made by Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Corp. C. J. Austin, and Private W. H. Hanley, and 44 for the Clark trophy, made by Private W. H. Schwegler. The team scores were: For the Kemp trophy, 1,052; for the Clark trophy, 967.

SCHAEFER FALLS BEHIND.

Ora Morningstar increased his lead over Jacob Schaefer yesterday in their billiard match at the latter's academy. Schaefer played a good game at both the afternoon and evening sessions, but was unable to concede the large handicap to his opponent, who also played well. The latter resumed his unfinished run of 47 made on the day before, and did not stop until he had clicked off 47 more, making a total of 94. This is the best run of the game. Schaefer made one run of 71 in the afternoon, and also equaled his best run of 92 at the evening session. Play will be continued to-day. The score:

Morningstar—47 26 1 12 4 11 32 2 22 5 10 25 3. Total, 200. Average, 16 8-12. Grand total, 600. Grand average, 8 16-73.

Schaefer—2 29, 19 71 32 2 6 30 67 1 92 1. Total, 352. Average, 29 2-12. Grand total, 1,075. Grand average, 14 67-72.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RELAY TEAM.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Trainer Murphy announced this morning the men from whom he will select a relay team to represent Pennsylvania in the race against Harvard at the indoor meet of the Boston Athletic Association, Feb. 3. The men are Leary, Drumheller, Cook, Bushnell, Allen, De Armat, Metzger, and Francis. Only Leary, Cook and Drumheller are reasonably sure of being on the team and the fourth man will be selected after the 440-yard handicap to be run off on Franklin Field Jan. 20. In the race against Harvard each man will run 370 yards.

Several other men will be entered in different events. Bullard will be entered in the fifty-yard dash, and, judging from the form he has been showing, he has a chance to win. In the two-mile race the Quakers will be represented by "Alec" Grant and W. G. Stuart. This event will determine the amateur indoor championship of America.

Murphy intends to take more men with him to New York in the indoor meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The Knickerbocker has announced an inter-collegiate championship relay race, and Pennsylvania, in common with all the large universities, is making a strong effort to win the event. The Quakers will also be represented in the 50-yard dash, 220-yard run, 880-yard run, and the mile, all of which are handicap events.

PETTITT WINS FROM MILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A large gathering of tennis cracks from all over the country witnessed a grand game of tennis to-day between the two champions, Eustice Miles of England and Thomas Pettitt, professional, of America. The match was very exciting, Pettitt winning by three sets to one. He gave Miles fifteen and a bisque handicap, and he played with perfect confidence. Miles showed great power in returning Pettitt's force drives, he volleyed perfectly, but could not resist Pettitt's attacks, which to the spectators seemed his best game.

The first set was taken by Pettitt, 6—1. The second was more evenly contested, but finally went to him at 6—5. In the third set the Englishman braced up and playing favorite strokes stopped the American and won the set by a score of 6—4. The fourth set was a struggle, Pettitt having reached 5—4, which looked bad for Miles, who put up the score 3 all, and then 4 all, but the superb playing of Pettitt finally won the set by 6—4.

Thursday morning Pettitt will meet Stockton and Cecil Baring will play Tompkins. In the afternoon the two English champions, Miles and Latham, will meet. Latham will concede Miles half thirty. This, it is said, will be one of the finest matches of the year and many prominent players and lovers of the sport will witness it.

This morning T. Suffern Taller and Lawrence Stockton of Boston played an exhibition match for best five out of seven sets, Taller losing.

Intercollegiate Hockey Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—The schedule for the intercollegiate hockey games is as follows:

Jan. 19—Yale vs. Princeton, St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 27—Brown vs. Columbia, St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 9—Yale vs. Brown, St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 13—Yale vs. Columbia, Claremont Avenue Rink.
Feb. 17—Princeton vs. Brown, St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 23—Columbia vs. Brown, Claremont Avenue Rink.
March 3—Yale vs. Princeton, Claremont Avenue Rink.
March 9—Yale vs. Brown, St. Nicholas Rink.
March 13—Columbia vs Princeton, St. Nicholas Rink.
March 17—Yale vs. Columbia, St. Nicholas Rink.
March 20—Brown vs. Princeton, St. Nicholas Rink.

The International Chess Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.—Capt. L. A. Cook, of the Yale chess team, announced to-day that the international chess team to play Oxford and Cambridge would be composed of six men, two each from Harvard and Columbia, one from Yale and one from Princeton. Hereafter players will be eligible for only four years. Yale's prospects are good. Barry, of Boston, will probably coach.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

A postponed series was bowled in the National League last night, the Orientals winning two games and the Standards one. The best score was made by Rothermel of the Orientals, six strikes and four spares, netting a score of 225. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 153; Lehnert, 180; Vogel, 168; Rothermel, 225; Gilhaus, 150. Total, 876.
Standard—Koehler, 154; Allison, 161; Tobin, 161; Thompson, 163; Wyman, 197. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 155; Allison, 149; Tobin, 167; Thompson, 168; Wyman, 208. Total, 845.
Enterprise—Schumbohn, 143; Stueve, 115; Ficken, 122; Koepper, 207; Muller, 179. Total, 766.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 170; Lehnert, 147; Vogel, 195; Rothermel, 176; Gilhaus, 163. Total, 851.
Enterprise—Schumbohn, 124; Wiesel, 174; Ficken, 122; Koepper, 200; Muller, 162. Total, 832.

The Chippewas were victorious in two games in the North Side National League last night. In the first game the "Chippies" downed the Prospects by forty-three pins, and in the third game the Vernons were beaten by forty-one pins. The Prospects won a close game from the Vernons. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chippewa—Kropp, 156; Roedel, 177; Brunssen, 166; Isenbach, 161; Comerford, 157. Total, 817.
Prospect—Beaumont, 137; Spring, 154; Georges, 156; C. Hecht, 162; Krondorfer, 165. Total, 774.

SECOND GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 152; Spring, 147; Georges, 147; L. Hecht, 167; Korndorfer, 176. Total, 789.
Vernon—Gross, 123; Winters, 146; Conlin, 152; Bock, 201; Jordan, 143. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.

Chippewa—Kropp, 171; Roedel, 146; Brunssen, 160; Isenbach, 137; Comerford, 199. Total, 813.
Vernon—Gross, 165; Winters, 137; Conlin, 155; Bock, 164; Jordan, 151. Total, 772.

Only one game was bowled in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The Prudential team did not appear, but it was agreed upon by the Fidelity and Casualty and Germania Life teams not to claim their games with the Prudential by forfeit. In the game that was decided the Fidelity and Casualty team won easily. Varian of the Fidelity and Casualty team made a new high score record. He made six consecutive strikes and then four spares for a total of 244. Scores:

Fidelity and Casualty Company—Ferris, 164; Bracken, 142; Heron, 171; Sheridan, 117; Varian, 244. Total, 838.
Germania Life—Huberth, 140; Arnhelter, 121; Meyer, 99; Junge, 127; Leyser, 163. Total, 650.

The Tribune team defeated The Bulletin team in two close games in the Morning Newspaper League at the Germania Alleys yesterday afternoon. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Tribune—Gillespie, 127; Lewis, 130; Bentley, 111; Campbell, 127; Vandeveer, 166; Davis, 146; Knecht, 154; Roll, 193. Total, 1,154.
Bulletin—Hughes, 176; Terry, 133; White, 130; Valentine, 109; Hall, 117; O'Rourke, 150; Flannagan, 137; Melville, 175. Total, 1,107.

SECOND GAME.

Tribune—Gillespie, 142; Lewis, 156; Bentley, 149; Campbell, 115; Vandeveer, 131; Davis, 146; Knecht, 177; Roll, 140. Total, 1,156.
Bulletin—Hughes, 197; Terry and Sweeney, 91; White, 143; Valentine, 127; Hall, 148; O'Rourke, 133; Flannagan, 144; Melville, 153. Total, 1,136.

The second team of the Holy Cross Club and the Leo Club team were winners in the Archdiocesan Union at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross No. 2—Holsgrove, 113; McNamara, 119; Gettings, 176; Callahan, 167; Burke, 139. Total, 714.
Loyola—McKay, 143; Monaghan, 104; Hanley, 167; Meagher, 139; Golle, 120. Total, 613.

SECOND GAME.

Leo—Etzel 118; Boyle, 110; Dunn, 128; Plunkett, 150; McCarthy, 167. Total, 673.
Loyola—Monaghan, 112; McKay, 145; Hanley, 102; Meagher, 157; Golle, 138. Total, 658.

The Phoenix Club scored a double victory in the Harlem League at the Palace Alleys last night. Pearse of the Phoenix team made the best individual showing, with scores of 227 and 201. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 227; McLean, 187; Hamilton, 167; Gross, 164; Young, 211. Total, 956.
Riverdale—Monahan, 160; Grey, 151; Brouwer, 155; H. Ebling, 166; E. Ebling, 204. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 136; Doncourt, 169; Duncan, 184; Demmler, 207; Klingelhoffer, 178. Total, 824.
Riverdale—Monahan, 161; Grey, 127; Brouwer, 171; H. Ebling, 182; E. Ebling, 177. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.

Phoenix—Pearse, 201; McLean, 201; Hamilton, 146; Gross, 157; Young, 176. Total, 881.
Morningside—Madden, 157; Doncourt, 150; Duncan, 162; Demmler, 179; Klingelhoffer, 201. Total, 849.

The Stanley Council team rolled the lowest scores of the season in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club Alleys last night, and was beaten by the Yonkers and the De Vinne Councils. Yonkers won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 165; Brewer, 142; C. Lawrence, 143; Hunt, 183; A. Lawrence, 171. Total, 804.
De Vinne—Hull, 125; Frankle, 137; Strach, 131; Hoar, 142; Detlef, 143. Total, 678.

SECOND GAME.

De Vinne—Frankle, 167; Hull, 153; Strach, 123; Hoar, 161; Detlef, 170. Total, 774.
Stanley—Spurgeon, 141; Magory, 132; Wiener, 85; Brautner, 65; Schoenlein, 134. Total, 555.

THIRD GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 126; Brewer, 146; C. Lawrence, 130; Hunt, 142; A. Lawrence, 131. Total, 675.
Stanley—Spurgeon, 135; Magory, 96; Wiener, 87; Brautner, 56; Schoenlein, 131. Total, 505.

The Welcomes won two games in Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs tourney at the Arcade Alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Lehmann, 141; King, 159; Sowade, 153; Young, 145; Helles, 180. Total, 784.
Welcome—Bernet, 138; Schulz, 176; Doerr, 149; Schmidt, 169; Wenderoth, 183. Total, 815.

SECOND GAME.

Bleecker—Bonneau, 135; Hoertel, 165; Koepper, 151; Genez, 116; Nahmens, 163. Total, 730.
Gotham—Lehmann, 154; King, 126; Sowade, 167; Young, 128; Helles, 142. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 183; Schulz, 184; Doerr, 177; Schmidt, 167; Wenderoth, 137. Total, 843.
Bleecker—Bonneau, 124; Hoertel, 156; Koepper, 118; McFeeley, 166; Nahmens, 141. Total, 705.

The Edison team won two games in the Arlington National tourney last night. In the third game, against the Glendales, its score of 913 is the record score of the tourney. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Edison—Schmitt, 163; Wenzel, 164; Roth, 491; Holme, 180; Reese, 170. Total, 868.
Black Bass—Schulze, 159; Wolfram, 127; Oehler, 122; Sieling, 126; Maier, 172. Total, 706.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 140; Schreyer, 156; Stutterheim, 149; Schwage, 135; C. Fuchs, 136. Total, 716.
Black Bass—Schulze, 175; Wolfram, 111; Oehler, 122; Sieling, 101; Maier, 167. Total, 676.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Schmitt, 182; Wenzel, 151; Roth, 215; Holme, 205; Reese, 160. Total, 913.
Glendale—Laine, 124; Schreyer, 145; Stutterheim, 156; Schwage, 140; C. Fuchs, 130. Total 704.

The Fort Greene and Bedford Councils were the winners last evening in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Greene Council—Horton, 156; Doctor, 116; Perry, 164; Lilly, 188; Boger, 148. Total, 772.
Fulton Council—White, 124; D. Miller, 162; Wilson, 108; W. Miller, 108; Silvera, 111. Total, 611.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Chalmers, 162; I. A. Arneberg, 166; Bishop, 197; A. M. Arneberg, 140; Smith, 167. Total, 832.
Justin F. Price Council—Travis, 122; Lorentz, 170; Stewart, 116; Ostreicher, 147; Sorenbets, 152. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

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Bedford Council—Brooks, 181; Dr. Anderson, 144; W. Sheffield, 157; E. Sheffield, 178; J. Anderson, 154. Total, 810.

Three games were bowled in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament last night at Trainor's alleys. The Washington Irving team came out ahead, with scores of 778 and 792, in the two games which it rolled. Thorne of the Long Island team broke the individual record of the tournament, with a score of 265, made on nine strikes and one spare. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick—Corrigan, 126; Bucken, 114; Schenfenberg, 156; Niles, 157; Baker, 132. Total, 685.
Washington Irving—Theiringer, 179; Campbell, 153; Waterbury, 138; Cordean, 117; Glendinning, 137. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 136; Doncourt, 169; Duncan, 184; Demmler, 207; Klingelhoffer, 178. Total, 824.
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SECOND GAME.

Bushwick—Corrigan, 162; Bucken, 174; Schenfenberg, 176; Niles, 161; Baker, 157. Total, 830.
Long Island—Rhoades, 114; Thorne, 265; Judge, 168; Brooks, 223; Hill, 167. Total, 937.

THIRD GAME.

Washington Irving—Theiringer, 202; Campbell, 154; Waterbury, 138; Cordean, 175; Glendinning, 123. Total, 792.
Long Island—Rhoades, 116; Thorne, 147; Judge, 140; Brooks, 122; Hill, 159. Total, 684.

In the American National tourney last night the Rosedales were easily beaten in two games, first by the Metropolitans and then by the Fidelias. The "Mets" won two games. Otto Foege of the Fidelia team, with a score of 236, carried off the individual honors of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 160; Meyer, 196; Fisher, 192; Leuly, 190; Arnold, 151. Total, 889.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 178; Mesloh, 151; Tadman, 138; Kessler, 134; A. Sievers, 139. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 158; Timm, 198; Koster, 142; Foege, 188; Amann, 171. Total, 857.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 168; Mesloh, 162; Tadman, 145; Kessler, 160; A. Sievers, 193. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.

Metropolitan—Breen, 227; Meyer, 138; Fisher, 216; Leuly, 154; Arnold, 161. Total, 896.
Fidelia—Wagner, 128; Timm, 164; Koster, 190; Foege, 236; Amann, 156. Total, 869.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—Columbia Club vs. New York Athletic Club, at New York Athletic Club.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

LIQUID AIR

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Indorsed by eminent scientists and leading magazines and newspapers. Liquid air will be used for many purposes—for refrigeration, as a motive power, in surgery, chemistry, &c.

TO-DAY THE
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
CAPITAL $5,000,000
offers a limited amount of stock at
$3.00 PER SHARE
(Par value $10.00, full paid and non-assessable.)

Positively no more of this stock will be sold at present price after Friday, January 19, 1900. Only one day more.

You who missed it in not buying Bell Telephone stock when first offered, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it.
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MORTON TRUST CO.
38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000.
LEVI P. MORTON, Pres't. EDWARD J. BERWIND, V.-Pres't.
JAS. K. CORBIERE, 2d V.-Pres't. WM. REDMOND CROSS, Sec.

BOND SALE.
The City of Geneva, New York, will offer for sale on January 23, 1900, $64,000 of Three and One-half Per Cent. Municipal Improvement Bonds.
For particulars address D. H. HENRY, Chairman Finance Committee, or FRANK FLYNN, City Treasurer, Geneva, N. Y.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

January 15th, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who, it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a judiciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Middlesex Banking Co.,
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
will pay, with interest to date of payment, on and after Jan. 11, 1900, the Debentures of
Series A 12 and A 13, due Feb. 1, 1900.
Series A 14 and 84, due Mar. 1, 1900.
Series A 15, A 16, A 19, and 85, due April, 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co.
OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 336, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1208, 2134, 2693, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3593, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$5,568,483.90
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	368,483 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,630,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.		

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.

For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Yields 16% on the Present Cost of Shares.

This is the only Zinc-Mining Company in the United States giving regularly to its stockholders exact reports and full knowledge of the condition of their property. The well-known Chartered Accountants, **BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.,** of New York and Boston, supervise the company's accounts, and issue quarterly to the stockholders statements of earnings and net profits, certified by them as correct.

It is now earning 22 per cent. on its capital, and will nearly double this as soon as the four new mills now under way are completed.

It is now paying dividends equal to those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment, which allows even the smallest investors to participate in the rich returns from zinc mining.

The low price of its shares also affords investors an unusual opportunity for profit by the enhancement in value of their holdings, and through its plan of supervising accounts it furnishes absolute security to its stockholders' interests.

300,000 SHARES

are now offered for public subscription at

75c. PER SHARE,

to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications dated not later than Jan. 25 will receive the dividend payable Feb. 1.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000

Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ..... President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ..... Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ..... 2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ..... 3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ..... Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ..... Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ..... Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ..... Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ..... Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
S. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.	

The Colorado Coal and Iron Company,
6% MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, successor, by consolidation, to **The Colorado Coal & Iron Company, proposes to extend above bonds at the rate of 6% per annum until February 1, 1902,** the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

Arrangements have been made to purchase the bonds not extended by the holders, and to extend the same. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extending the bonds may notify the Knickerbocker Trust Company at once of their intention so to do, and must present their bonds at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway,** New York, between January 15th and January 27th, 1900, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

Bonds not extended by present holders should be presented to the **Knickerbocker Trust Company on February 1, 1900,** when the last coupon will be paid and the bonds will be taken at par by a purchasing syndicate.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:
J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be held on the thirteenth day of February, 1900, at Two o'clock, at the registered office of the company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, only stockholders of record on the twenty-third day of January are entitled to vote at this meeting.
W. A. TOWNER, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 15, 1900.

General Chemical Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office at Phillipstown, Putnam County, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
The stock and transfer books will be closed against the transfer of stock on Saturday, January 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on February 1st, at 10 A. M.
New York, January 12, 1900.
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, January 17, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 10th, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Wm. H. Caldwell,	Bernard Loth,
Cyrus Clark,	Wm. A. Martin,
Martin D. Fink,	James Rogers,
Wm. S. Gray,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Fred. B. Schenck,
John J. Lapham,	John J. Sperry,
Emanuel Lauer,	Julius W. Tiemann,
	Lucien C. Warner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, MR. EDWIN S. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected President, and MR. FREDERICK B. SCHENCK was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
J. C. JOY, Cashier.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Real Estate Trust Company
OF NEW YORK.
No. 30 Nassau Street.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 17th day of January, 1900, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Trustees or Directors of the Company for the term ending January, 1903:

H. H. Cammann,	James M. Varnum,
Lispenard Stewart,	Joel F. Freeman,
Charles S. Brown,	George G. De Witt,
Franklin B. Lord,	Lansdale Boardman,

and the following gentlemen as Inspectors of Election for 1901:
Newbold T. Lawrence,
Arthur D. Weekes,
Percy R. Pyne.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW York, 4 Irving Place, January 3, 1900.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on Monday, January 22, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 6, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 23, 1900.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Ass't Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1900, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31st, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from January 31st until February 23d, 1900.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wed., Jan. 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Jan. 10, 1900, and reopen Sat., Feb. 3, 1900. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of February. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., January 9, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Haligarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railway Company
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, January 25, 1900.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL & Iron Company, 27 William Street, New York, January 12th, 1900.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company to Stockholders of Record January 20th, 1900, payable February 1st, 1900. The Transfer books will close January 20th, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen February 1st, 1900.
JNO E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.
D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Mexican Mineral Railway Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Compnay, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.
January 17th, 1900.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.
The organization of the Produce Exchange Trust Company was made permanent yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees by the election of the temporary officers as follows: Edwin Gould, President; Gen. Samuel Thomas, First Vice President; George William Ballou, Second Vice President; William H. Taylor, Third Vice President; John A. Hilton, Treasurer; William M. Laws, Secretary. The Executive Committee was formed as follows: Edwin Gould, Gen. Samuel Thomas, G. W. Ballou, W. H. Taylor, Almon Goodwin, William Nelson Cromwell, J. W. Ogden, and Charles P. Armstrong. No action was taken at the meeting in regard to resuming relations with the New York Clearing House.

City Trust Company Elections.
At the annual stockholders' meeting of the City Trust Company held at 36 Wall Street yesterday the following Directors were re-elected, forming the class of 1903: John D. Crimmins, George R. Sheldon, W. H. Gelshenen, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank H. Platt, C. V. Fornes, and Bernard M. Shanley. The following were chosen Inspectors of Election for 1901: George Sewell Bonner, Andrew A. McCormick, and William S. Bogert. The following officers were re-elected at a meeting of the Directors: James Ross Curran, President; John D. Crimmins, First Vice President; George R. Sheldon, Second Vice President, and Arthur Terry, Secretary.

International Banking and Trust.
The International Banking and Trust Company held its annual stockholders' meeting at its offices, 149 Broadway, yesterday. The following seven Directors were re-elected for a term of three years: Benjamin F. Tracy, Sidney F. Tyler, R. L. Edwards, John Hone, E. C. Potter, Marshall S. Driggs, and E. A. De Lima. The financial statement of the company for Dec. 30, 1899, which was presented, showed resources and liabilities of $3,588,632.03. The company now has undivided profits of over $28,500 on its capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of $300,000. The sum due depositors is $2,055,199.04.

Hamilton Bank Election.
The stockholders of the Hamilton Bank, at their annual meeting last week, elected these Directors: William H. Caldwell, Cyrus Clark, Martin D. Fink, William S. Gray, Robert J. Hoguet, John J. Lapham, Emanuel Lauer, Bernard Loth, William A. Martin, James Rogers, Edwin S. Schenck, Fred. B. Schenck, John J. Sperry, Julius W. Tiemann, and Lucien C. Warner. At a meeting of the Board yesterday Edwin S. Schenck was re-elected President, and Frederick B. Schenck was re-elected Vice President.

Trust Company of New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Trust Company of New York held yesterday Oscar F. Richardson (Secretary and Trustee of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn) was elected Second Vice President.

Trust Company of America.
Directors of the Trust Company of America, class of 1903, elected yesterday, are: Myron T. Herrick, S. C. T. Dodd, Henry S. Redmond, James M. Donald, Ashbel P. Fitch, Henry S. Manning, William E. Spier, and Anson R. Flower.

Seventh National Bank's Officers.
The Directors of the Seventh National Bank have re-elected W. H. Kimball President, Fletcher S. Heath Vice President, and George W. Adams Cashier.

More Trolley Franchises in Nassau.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 17.—The Hempstead Board of Highway Commissioners has granted franchises for trolley railroads to both the Nassau Belt Line Traction Company and the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company. Between Hempstead and Freeport both companies are to run over the same highway. The Nassau belt line will connect Mineola, Garden City, Hempstead, Greenwich Point, Freeport, Baldwin's, Ocean Side, East Rockaway, Barren Island, Long Beach, and Rockville Centre. The Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Company will run from Mineola to Freeport, and completes the Nassau belt line route.

Paterson Ice Trust Formed.
PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—The amalgamation of all the ice interests in this city and vicinity was practically completed last night. Sheriff Peter Hopper, who is one of the chief ice operators, was elected President. The new concern will be known as the Paterson Consolidated Ice Company, and the capital stock will be $600,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 17	277,300
To date this year	6,323,993
Corresponding date last year	12,044,066

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 17	$2,191,700
To date this year	$22,110,800
Corresponding date last year	$73,467,540

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@4 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	1	Erie Tel. & Tel.	2
Am. Ice pf.	½	Illinois Central	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1¾	Int. Paper	⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Met. St. Ry.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Steel	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	⅞	Norfolk & Western	1
Brunswick City	½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Pacific M

It will be borne first and last by the depositors, whose savings have heretofore been exempt from taxation.

It may be that after the interest upon mortgage bonds and upon savings bank deposits had become adjusted to the new tax there would be no material addition to the burdens of anybody but the real estate owner who borrows money upon his property, but it is urged that this will still bear unduly upon those who are struggling for the investment of small savings. The capitalist who obtains large loans upon valuable property which he uses for profit will not suffer, but those who are working to acquire farms or homes of their own will find their difficulties increased by the higher interest on bonds secured by mortgage. In fact, the tax is regarded by those concerned with savings institutions as an extra burden upon thrift and a new penalty upon struggling poverty.

It is said, for instance, that this will be simply an additional tax upon that part of one's real estate which he is not yet able to pay for. Unincumbered property will pay the regular local tax upon its assessed value. That which is subject to mortgage will pay this tax upon the whole property, and also contribute to the State an extra half of one per cent. on the part which the owner is still striving to pay for, taking just so much more out of his savings to pay interest on the mortgage. While this may not directly concern the savings bank or the life insurance company, it gives them an argument which is likely to be more effective than any that only touches their own immediate interest. They profess also to see difficulties in the way of collecting this tax, especially from non-residents of the State, and complain that it is a hardship for the owners of mortgages to have practically to assess the tax upon themselves in order to get the benefit of partial payments made after the instrument was recorded. This mortgage tax seems on the face of it to afford an easy way of raising a large revenue for the State, but there are indications that it will meet with strenuous opposition.

A. K. F.

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

OPINIONS OF BUSINESS MEN.

The Taxation bill introduced at Albany by Senator Stranahan on Monday, and providing for a five-mill tax on mortgages was received variously by those interested in trust companies, savings banks, and real estate dealings. Leading real estate men yesterday were disinclined to be interviewed, several brokers saying that they had not read the full text of the bill yet and were not prepared to express any opinion as to the effect of a tax on mortgages.

Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, strongly commended the mortgage clause of the new tax bill.

"I believe," he said, "that, if it were distinctly understood to-day that such a tax would be all the tax to be imposed on mortgages, they would take the same position in the eyes of investors as city bonds or United States bonds, which are selling on a basis of less than 3 per cent.

"There are annually a large number of estates created in this city which cannot escape taxation, as the inventories are filed in the Surrogate's office, and are accessible to the Tax Commissioners. These estates have to resort to all sorts of subterfuges to avoid taxation, and they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to invest their funds in mortgages which would net them 4 per cent.

"The only objection of a great many large capitalists to mortgages is the fear of taxation. They are afraid of local taxation—of the personal tax. No present mortgage investors will cease purchasing mortgages on account of the new tax, whereas at present the large loaners on mortgages are life insurance companies and savings banks, which are exempt from paying taxes on their assets. If the new tax law is passed, the capitalists who are at present largely investing in railroad bonds will turn their attention to mortgages, instead of industrial stocks and shares, which have been so freely invested in, principally because there was an absolute shortage in the supply of safe railroad bonds.

"No one will question that a good mortgage on New York real estate, free from taxes, ought to sell as freely as and at the same or a lower rate of interest than New York City gas, bank, trust company, or traction stocks, and they are all selling on a basis of 4 per cent. or less, and are so very popular because New Yorkers like to see the things in which they invest.

"Any person buying 4½ per cent. mortgages runs the risk of having to pay 2½ per cent. of that 4½ per cent. to the city for taxes on his personal property, and, to my knowledge, this has prevented a great many from purchasing real estate mortgages.

"I feel assured that companies like the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Bond and Mortgage Company, and other trust companies, like the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, could readily sell annually from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds, secured by mortgages on New York real estate, if they could guarantee to the holders that they would be exempt from all taxation, the companies paying the tax."

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, declared that he was opposed to the proposed tax on mortgages. He said:

"I am opposed to the bill as a savings bank man, because I believe it to be the entering wedge for the taxation of the securities held by savings banks, to which I am opposed on principle.

"I shall ask, if needful, that a meeting of the Savings Banks' Association of the State of New York be called to pass on the merits of the measure. I do not care to talk about this particular bill until I have seen the bill itself. I will, however, say this:

"When the great bulk of personal property of the very wealthy escapes taxation it seems too bad that the great Empire State shall tax the savings of the thrifty classes.

"I will oppose the enactment of any bill which has for its object the taxation of savings banks."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S YEAR.

There was more or less surprise in the Street yesterday that the new interests in Baltimore and Ohio did not receive representation on the Board of Directors at the annual meeting held yesterday in Baltimore. It is understood that almost at the last moment it was decided for a matter of business policy that under the circumstances a change in the board would be inadvisable at present, though it is not attempted to disguise the fact that the Pennsylvania holdings in Baltimore and Ohio are considerable, and that the relations between the roads are now very close.

There was some disappointment because no action on dividends—about which lately there has been so much talk—was taken at the meeting. The excellent earnings of the road, however, shown in the annual statement, to a great degree offset this disappointment. In the first half of the present fiscal year it is shown by a supplemental report that the company earned a full dividend on the preferred and $801,000 in excess—the excess being equivalent to 1.78 per cent. on the authorized common stock.

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The annual report is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, when the company was operated by the receivers. The income account shows:

Operating Expenses—		
Maintenance of way and structures	$4,263,846	
Maintenance of equipment	3,466,813	
Conducting transportation	11,993,269	
General expenses	2,039,394	
		$21,783,322
Net earnings Washington branch included in system earnings		136,863
Taxes		474,466
Interest and rentals		5,885,430
Miscellaneous adjustments made after closing of books		55,401
Balance carried to balance sheet		924,729
		$29,260,211
Gross Earnings—		
Freight	$20,055,664	
Passenger	5,650,664	
Mail	777,205	
Express	636,407	
Miscellaneous	1,284,982	
		$28,404,922
Dividends and interest on securities owned		373,394
Schuylkill River East Side Railroad earnings		329,888
Western Union Telegraph Company annuity		60,000
House rents and miscellaneous receipts		92,008
		$29,260,211

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As compared with 1898 the gross earnings increased $682,134, or 2.46 per cent.; operating expenses increased $1,507,251, or 7.43 per cent.; net earnings decreased $825,098, or 11.8 per cent. Freight earnings increased .28 per cent.; passenger earnings increased 7.69 per cent.; mail earnings increased 1.25 per cent.; express earnings increased 5.66 per cent., and miscellaneous earnings increased 16.24 per cent.

The ratio of expenses to earnings was 76.69 per cent., as against 73.14 per cent. in the previous year.

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A comparative statement of the statistics from operation shows:

	1899.	Increase.
Tons carried	25,057,178	3,070,958
Tons carried one mile	5,137,367,360	775,126,314
Earnings per ton mile	.390c.	*.068c.
Passengers carried	8,632,524	62,978
Pass. carried one mile	325,321,339	17,968,709
Earn. per pass. per mile	1.737c.	.080c.

The result of operation per mile of road shows:

	1899.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$14,150	$340
Operating expenses	10,853	750
Net earnings	$3,302	*$410

*Decrease.

***

The current assets and liabilities itemized are as follows: Cash assets—Cash on hand and in banks, $2,516,915; agents' balances, $2,546,586; traffic balances, $2,419,752; bills and accounts receivable, $2,225,750; bonds of sundry companies, $6,246,106; stocks of sundry companies, $4,357,921; Baltimore and Ohio common stock in treasury at par, $3,822,000; materials on hand, $1,651,056; total, $25,814,085.

Liabilities.—Pay rolls, $1,275,008; bills and accounts payable, $2,243,660; traffic balances, $776,630; unclaimed wages, $37,559; accrued interest on funded debt and loans, $1,736,295; individuals and companies, $856,262; accrued taxes, $185,874; Baltimore and Ohio relief department, $341,419; total, $7,452,108.

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A supplemental report covering the first six months of the present fiscal year is also given because of the delay in the closing of the regular yearly report by reason of the many changes in accounts incident to the reorganization.

This report shows that the increase in earnings from operation is $2,053,255, and the decrease in operating expenses is $241,640, making a net increase of $2,294,895 as compared with the same period in the preceding year.

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The income account for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, (partly estimated), shows:

Operating Expenses—		
Maintenance of way and structures	$1,963,247	
Maintenance of equipment	1,829,814	
Conducting transportation	6,130,898	
General expenses	846,183	
		$10,770,142
Net earnings Washington branch included in system earnings		125,000
Taxes		257,779
Interest and rentals		2,092,221
Surplus		3,201,513
		$17,346,655
Gross Earnings—		
Freight	$12,561,871	
Passenger	3,511,597	
Mail	394,849	
Express	332,652	
Miscellaneous	131,806	
		16,932,775
Dividends and interest on securities owned		137,280
Schuykill River East Side Railroad earnings		176,300
Western Union Telegraph Company annuity		30,000
House rents and miscellaneous receipts		70,300
		$17,346,655

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The figures for six months for the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, are also given. The earnings, expenses, net earnings, charges, and surplus for six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, (December estimated,) show: Gross earnings, $3,718,872; operating expenses, $2,527,272; net earnings, $1,191,600; interest, taxes, &c., $853,600; surplus, $338,000.

PAYING BACK DIVIDENDS.

Colorado Fuel and Iron showed exceptional strength yesterday on the anticipation that at the meeting of the Board of Directors, held at Denver during the day, favorable action in respect to dividends might be taken. These expectations were realized. Just before the close of the day's business it was officially stated that at the meeting resolutions were adopted to the effect that a dividend of 8 per cent. be declared upon the preferred stock of the company for the year ending June 30, 1896, such dividend to be payable Feb. 15, 1900, in cash, to the stockholders of record Jan. 26, 1900. The Directors also adopted a resolution indorsing the policy of continuing the declaration of dividends upon the preferred stock at short intervals as the earnings of the company warrant, until all the arrears have been paid in cash.

As will be noticed, the dividend declared is for the year ending June 30, 1896; and it is stated that the company's intention to pay up its overdue dividends will be lived up to. Earnings are reported very satisfactory.

On sales yesterday of 2,900 shares the common stock advanced 1½ points, and on sales of 500 shares the preferred made a gain of 3½ points.

HOW THE STREET VIEWS IT.

The definite statement by President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific that stock of the company was at his advice bought by E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing the Union Pacific, is regarded in the Street as very significant, and indicative of the closer relations which may from this time on be expected between the two roads. The developments will, it is thought, be much on the same line as Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio relations—that is to say, harmony and cordial understanding, but no formal consolidation of interests.

It was a noticeable fact yesterday that both Southern Pacific and Union Pacific scored advances.

LEATHER AGAIN BUOYANT.

The most active stock on the list yesterday was United States Leather common, over 50,000 shares of which were traded in at prices ranging from 17½ to 18¾, with the close at 18—a net gain for the day of fiveeighths. The opening was rather suggestive of what might be expected, the tape recording it at "3,500 shares at from 17¼ to 18." the more significant for the reason that even the lower figure was above the closing price of the previous day.

There was continued talk of Rockefeller interests in the company, and it is said the developments at the meeting next month will be of no small consequence. Standard Oil interests were buyers of the stock yesterday.

TWO REASONS FOR STRENGTH.

In spite of the fact that London yesterday sold about 1,000 shares of Norfolk and Western common, that stock advanced a full point, while the preferred continued its advance and bettered itself by a half point.

The recent strong buying of the stock which has sent it up is due not alone to the dividend action to be taken on the preferred next month, but also on the belief that Norfolk and Western will be materially benefited by trunk line developments, and that even now the stock is being quietly bought up by inside railroad interests.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

American Sugar and American Tobacco kept fairly well together yesterday in point both of the number of the shares of each dealt in and of the advance made by each. And, singularly enough, the buying and the appreciation in both cases were attributed to the same reason—profit taking and covering by shorts who are known to have had a considerable line of each stock.

There was no news in respect to either property.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

With the exception of Third Avenue the local traction stocks had a good day of it yesterday, though for a time Metropolitan was under considerable pressure, and at one time actually showed a loss of nearly two full points. In the afternoon it rallied on a repetition of the statement that the interests back of the underground road were favorable to the Metropolitan people, and closed for the day with a net gain of a half point.

Manhattan gained 1¼ points, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit seven-eighths, the latter on rumors of favorable developments at the meeting on the 26th inst.

MORE PENSION PAYMENTS.

The Sub-Treasury was yesterday a debtor to the Clearing House to the amount of $1,200,000, of which between $500,000 and $600,000 was on account of pension payments, represented by some 1,500 checks. The total amount paid out on account of pensions on Tuesday was $800,000 on 2,300 checks. Assistant Deputy Treasurer M. L. Muhleman points it out as an interesting fact that when pension payments begin in the early part of the month they continue on an ascending scale until about the second Tuesday after the opening day, then decline, only again to increase for a day or two, and then finally and gradually fall off until the last payment is made.

EARNINGS HELP A STOCK.

There was good buying of St. Paul yesterday following the publication of the report of the company for the second week in January, which showed earnings of $716,480, as compared with $684,920 in the same week last year. Since July 1 the earnings have been $23,901,340, and the increase over last year $2,295,040.

ELECTED A DIRECTOR.

Theodore Cox, formerly of the Stock Exchange house of Hatch & Cox, has been elected a Director of the Brunswick Land Company.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"It has been apparent again that large buyers of undoubted standing have been able to pick up bargains in foundry iron. In such cases a number of sellers have sought the opportunity, which is equivalent to guaranteeing their profit. While it may be argued that this is a sign of weakness, it is true on the other side that such concessions as have been made would not tempt experienced buyers unless they recognized the inherent strength of the situation. It is worthy of note that purchases of this character have been made by melters who are covered far into the second half of the year.

"The fact is that men possessing long familiarity with the iron trade appreciate the fact that iron production is proceeding under a tremendous strain, and that any weak link destroys the integrity of the whole chain. The coke scarcity has been the latest specter. Although there seems little danger that we shall undergo the experiences of iron makers on the Continent of Europe and in England, still the danger of temporary, annoying shortage is pretty close upon us. A blizzard might disorganize the industry for weeks. In the Eastern markets there has been quite a movement in basic pig lately.

"Bessemer pig in the Central West is quiet. The Valley Association has lately decided to take care of the sales of mill irons also.

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"The steel situation is still undefined. The largest transaction during the week seems to have been the purchase of 10,000 tons of steel by a mill in the Philadelphia District from a Pittsburg steel maker. Reports have been current that one of the largest consumers has bought a large block of billets. We understand that, while conferences have taken place, no sale has been effected. The large makers continue to hold on the basis of $34 at Western mills, but that price is being shaded by others, and $34 is closer to the market.

"Reports came from the West to the effect that further steel rail orders of some magnitude have been placed, among them being one lot of 50,000 tons for export. It may be of interest to note in this connection that a new maker has appeared in the market, the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company having recently solicited rail business.

"The railroads seem to be buying bridge material quite heavily. Chicago reports the closing of one contract for about 3,000 tons, with another for 8,000 tons pending. In the East the thirteen-thousand-ton order for the New York Central Road will probably be closed this week.

"The tonnage for the New York rapid transit tunnel, of course, is very large—probably close to 60,000 tons, but it will be extended over a number of years. The work will necessarily be distributed among several mills. So far as we can learn, the material is not yet covered, wholly or in part.

"It appears that some of the large interests are making sacrifices to hold a good share of the export trade. Our German correspondent refers in his letter to the disturbing effects upon the German wire interests of the competition from American sources."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Importers and Traders' Bank stock at 525.

Declaration of a dividend of 8 per cent. on Colorado Coal and Iron preferred stock for the year ending June 30, 1896, clearing up the arrearage for that period.

United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company's shares traded in on the Stock Exchange for the first time since March, 1897.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Notification by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company that it is prepared to deliver to the holders of its receipts for Wagner Palace Car stock the new Pullman stock, on the return of the receipts properly indorsed.

Advance of ¼d in the price of bar gold in London, making the quotation 77s 9½d.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The trading on the Consolidated Exchange was rather dull yesterday. Stocks were fairly firm. Wheat was a little better, March, May, and July all regaining some lost ground. The export sales of wheat on the Produce Exchange was moderate. Corn was firmer and made a fractional gain. Oats were steady.

There were some 200,000 bales in the total of yesterday's trading on the Cotton Exchange. The market improved two or three points after opening about at Tuesday's close. Liverpool advices were also somewhat better. Receipts at the enumerated towns continue light. It is still an important question whether cotton has been held back at the unenumerated towns through an agreement among the planters.

Coffee opened about ten points up, and after a day of steady trading closed with about that gain. May deliveries were largely traded in. The total of transactions was 35,250 bags.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½ per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6¼@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $173,245,345; balances, $8,470,849; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,211,601.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20 less 1-16 and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 5-16@94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The market for American securities opened firm, with prices above parity level, and remained so throughout the session. Business was limited to professional traders, and was of a moderate character.

Consols for both money and the account, 100½; Canadian, 103⅝; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; St. Paul, 120½; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 63¼; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific, preferred, 75½; Atchison, 20¾; Louisville, 83¼; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8¾.

Bar silver uncertain at 27 5-16d per ounce. Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 66⅝.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £301,000. Gold to the amount of £100,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account to-day. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.50; Madrid, 28.25; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7 17½. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 5-32d. Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was a little more active in the market for outside securities yesterday than on the previous days of the week, yet the amount of business was small compared with the more active trading of a few weeks ago. In the early trading the market was irregular, and inclined to recede from the previous day's closing bids, but the volume of transactions was so small that few movements of any consequence resulted. At the close the market showed more strength, and advances over the prices recorded in the morning were made in a number of issues. Quiet buying of a kind that suggests a desire to accumulate stock appears, and there are other signs that confidence in the future of the market is not lacking, but present conditions offer few inducements to traders, and the disposition that is still generally shown to await developments leaves the market in the dull condition that has been practically its only feature for two weeks past.

CALIFORNIA COPPER.—More than half of the day's business was supplied by the trading in California Copper, which sold from 3 up to 3⅞ and closed at 3¼ bid. At one time this stock was very active on the curb, but after a few weeks of trading last Summer business in the stock ceased almost entirely, and up to a day or two ago practically none but a nominal market was had for the stock. There was some trading in the stock on Tuesday, and yesterday the market for the stock broadened, and transactions in it aggregated probably not less than 3,000 shares. It is said that a dividend will probably be declared on the stock in April, and the demand for California Copper was attributed to this report. When the stock was active last Summer it sold considerably above yesterday's figures, but most of the trading was in the neighborhood of 4, or about the best price recorded for the stock yesterday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was active to the extent of only 400 or 500 shares, and it showed no net change in price. Most of the trades were made at 83½, and it closed at 83¼ bid. There was practically no trading in the other copper stocks.

CAST IRON PIPE common sold at 9, and closed at 8¾ bid. The amount of this issue offered has become less as the price has advanced, and at the close no stock was offered under 12, although 9 was the highest sale for the day. No transactions were recorded in the preferred stock, which closed at 42 bid, against 42½ on the previous day. Brokers who have been prominent in the recent trading in this stock say that there is good inquiry for it, and that within the last few days very good buying of both issues has appeared. Compared with other stocks, of which the preferred issues have become dividend payers, Cast Iron Pipe is selling relatively low, and this fact has attracted considerable attention to the stock and brought about the buying referred to.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold at 22¾, a quarter point recession from the previous day's lowest sale, but no net change appeared at the close, when, as on Tuesday, 22 was bid, with stock offered at 23. Transactions in the common stock were very small, although the price of that issue fluctuated somewhat sharply down to 6½ and back at the close to 6½, showing a net gain of half a point.

ELECTRIC AXLE was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares between 43¾ and 44½, and closed with a quarter point loss at 44½ bid. It was said that much progress is being made in the development of the company's devices, and that very satisfactory earnings are shown in the operation of the cars which the company has already equipped with its lighting apparatus.

GENERAL CARRIAGE lost one point net, closing 6 bid. Sales of the stock were made from 6¾ down to 6½. At the close 6¾ was bid for 1,000 shares, but at the same time 6 was the best bid for 100-share lots.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold down to 9¼, but at the close had recovered to 9¾ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point, and little stock was offered near that figure.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	46	48
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½
American Agricultural Chemical	30	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Woolen Goods	23½	24½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8½	12
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	44
Distilling Company of America	6½	7
Distilling Company of America pf.	22	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	..	24
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	18	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	59	61
International Pump	16	18½
International Pump pf	63	65½
National Gramophone, ex div.	60	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf	79	80
National Tube	43¼	44
National Tube pf	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	95¼	97½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	492½	493¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83¼	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Land	10¼	12
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13½
British Columbia Copper	10	11
California Copper	3¼	3⅜
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	50	60
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅛	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23½
General Carriage	6	7
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	9¾	10½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19¾	21
St. Louis subs	126	129
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13¼	14
Superior and Boston Copper	..	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	104
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	92
Nassau Electric 4s	88	92
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27½	29
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	203
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Pascack Valley bonds	103	104
Railway Railway Co., 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	40
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	106½

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Prices started firm on the Bourse to-day, afterward became easier owing to the uncertainty of the fate of Gen. Buller's force in South Africa, and toward the close became steadier. Spanish 4s and Brazilian securities were maintained. Rio Tintos fluctuated, but closed firm. Kafis, after the close of regular business on the Bourse, became strong on London advices. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 5c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.12½.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Prices were dull at the opening of the Boerse to-day, owing to the absence of war news, but closed firmer on the expected imminnt liberation by the British authorities of the seized German steamer Bundesrath. Exchange on London, 20 marks 80½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—On the Boerse today prices were undecided in the earlier portion of the trading, but afterward foreign securities hardened. Spanish 4s were the particular feature of the transactions. Americans were steady.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Spanish 4s closed today at 76.80. Gold was quoted at 28.15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	116	40	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	.....
13	13½	1,050	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13¼	13	13	.....
33½	35	100	American Ice	35	35	35	35	+1
71½	75	135	American Ice pf	73	73	73	73	+ ½
32⅞	33⅜	2,850	American Cotton Oil	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅞	− ⅛
14½	15	2,396	American Linseed	14⅞	15½	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
54½	54⅞	820	Am. Linseed pf	54⅜	55¼	54¼	54⅞	+1⅜
27	28	200	Am. Malting Co. pf	28	28	28	28	− ½
37½	38	1,060	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37¼	38	37¼	37⅞	+1⅛
88¼	89	471	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+1
46¾	47	4,275	American Steel & Wire	46½	47⅜	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
41	42½	100	American Steel Hoop	41½	41½	41½	41½	− ½
81	82	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf	81	81	81	81	.....
118⅜	118⅝	20,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¾	119⅜	117¼	118⅜	+1⅝
29	29½	1,200	American Tin Plate	30	30½	28⅝	29	− ½
81	83	125	Am. Tin Plate pf	82	82	81⅛	81⅛	.....
99⅝	99¾	25,610	American Tobacco	99	100⅜	99	99⅝	+1⅜
39½	40	720	Anaconda Copper	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
19¾	20	125	At., T. & S. F.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	6,450	At., T. & S. F. pf	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ½
58¼	58½	8,660	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅞	59¼	57⅞	58¼	− ½
74⅞	75	4,670	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75½	75½	74½	74⅞	+ ⅛
69⅝	69⅜	19,110	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¾	70¼	68¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
12	13	100	Brunswick City	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
49	50	20	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	.....
92¼	93½	50	Canadian Pacific	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
30	30⅝	3,450	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
121½	121⅝	4,885	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121	121⅞	121	121⅝	+ ⅜
118	124	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	120	120	120	120	−1
12½	12⅝	2,340	Chicago Great West	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	74	75	74	75	+1
37¾	38	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37	37¾	37	37¾	+1½
87¾	88	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb	86½	87¼	86½	87¼	+1
15	16	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis	15	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
117¾	118	6,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117¾	118⅛	117⅝	118	+1
160¼	161	425	Chicago & Northw	159¾	160½	159¾	160½	+1
105⅞	106	645	Chi., R. I. & Pac	106	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
34½	37	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	− ⅜
60⅜	61¼	925	C., C., C. & St. L.	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61	+ ⅜
15½	15⅜	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
52½	53½	1,050	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	50	52	50	51½	+1½
44¼	44½	2,920	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	44½	43	44¼	+1½
132	135	700	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	128	131½	128	131½	+3½
9½	9¾	364	Colorado Midland	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
23	23½	10	Colorado Midland pf	22	23	23	23	.....
5⅜	5½	10	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
43	43½	10	Col. Southern 1st pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
185	200	27	Commercial Cable	183	183	183	183	.....
187	180	160	Consolidated Gas	187½	187½	187½	187½	+1
32½	33	4,140	Continental Tobacco	32	33	32	33	+1
83	85	600	Continental Tobac. pf	84	85	84	85	+1
68¾	69	510	Denver & R. G. pf	68⅞	68¾	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
11	12	10	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
32¾	32⅞	200	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
106½	..	1,450	Erie Tel. & Tel	105	106⅞	105

27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,100 shares of Iron Silver sold at .53@.50, and 600 Kingston and Pembroke at .55@.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .35½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 100 Deadwood at .65, 1,000 Damon at .28, 300 Elkton at 1.15, 1,000 Golden Age at .06, 700 Iron Silver at .55, 300 Jack Pot at .60, 300 Kingston and Fembroke at .60, 300 Mollie Gibson at .20, 2,000 Pharmacist at .14½, 500 Union at .41, and 1,000 Work at .32.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.36	Occidental	.12
Adams Consol	.14	Plymouth	.08
Belcher	.07	P. G. Min. Co	.07
Best & Belcher	.18	Potosi	.22
Breece	1.45	Quicksilver	1.50
Bruns. Consol	.30	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Savage	.12
Chollar	.22	Sierra Nevada	.38
Crown Point	.07	Standard	2.60
Chrysolite	.05	Small Hopes	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Union Consolidated	.22
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Utah	.01
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.12	Argentum Juanita	.18
Catalpa	.18	Alamo	.14
Dunkin	.10	Anaconda	.41
Deadwood Terra	.55	Crip. Ck. Cons	14½
Eureka Consol	.15	Creede & Cr. Ck	.10
Father De Smet	.08	Cresus	.01
Gould & Curry	.21	Golden Fleece	.25
Hale & Norcross	.35	Isabella	1.30
Homestake	50.00	Mollie Gibson	.18
Horn Silver	1.00	Mount Rosa	.58
Iron Silver	.55	Pharmacist	.13
Julia Consol	.01	Portland	2.30
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Specimen	.11
La Crosse	.14	Union	.40
Leadville Con	.07	Work	.30
Little Chief	.17	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.30
Mexican	.27	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Moulton	.30	Ala. Fdy. No 4	.15
Ontario	7.50	Grey Forge	.15
Ophir	.61		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S	14.50	Gold Coin. Cr. Ck	2.25
Empire Copper	17.00	Golden Fleece	28⅝
Gold Magnet	00¾	Isabella	1.35
Independence	.75	Justine	.01⅜
L. L. M. B. C	.25	Mollie Gibson	.20
Morencl Cop. pf	2.04	Mount Rosa	.57
Anaconda	42¾	Old Gold	.01¼
Anchoria	.72	Portland	2.35½
Cannon Ball	00½	Sentinel	.00⅜
Copper Rock	.001	Sup. & B. Cop	.10
Crip. Ck. Cons	.15⅝	Union Gold	.42
Elkton	1.20⅜	Work	.30¾
Garfield Con	.17	Monterey	.62½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Jan	$32,350	$28,625	$29,424
From Jan. 1	62,155	52,599	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	395	336	339
2d week Jan	83,253	67,282	63,048
From July 1	2,218,909	2,140,044	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Jan	68,114	71,549	78,928
From Jan. 1	130,744	142,581	159,122
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
2d week Jan	38,597	38,650	29,786
From July 1	1,330,997	1,201,874	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	582	550
2d week Jan	84,000	50,700	51,500
From July 1	2,404,399	1,819,784	.....
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
2d week Jan	716,484	684,929	540,574
From July 1	23,991,343	21,696,302	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	642
1st week Jan	58,000	55,900	50,500
From July 1	2,123,069	1,749,098	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for second week January—			
Mileage	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div	39,684	26,604	29,653
Mileage	210	210	210
C. C. & S. Div	13,418	12,172	.....
Total	53,102	38,776	.....
From July 1 to Jan. 14—			
W. & L. E. Div	1,025,501	833,906	.....
C. C. & S. Div. (Aug. 14)	349,594	316,993	.....
Total	1,375,095	1,150,899	.....
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Jan	17,881	14,644	.....
From July 1	485,111	449,041	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Jan	48,999	33,206	31,510
From Jan. 1	88,912	61,491	63,483
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,326	2,055
2d week Jan	302,928	251,973	228,571
From July 1	9,218,110	7,890,929	.....
ANN ARBOR for November—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	153,609	129,994	119,645
Op. expenses	106,823	108,017	76,148
Net	46,785	21,977	43,497
Prop. op. exp. to gross	69½	83¼	63½
Gross, 11 months	1,505,956	1,346,268	1,190,065
Net, 11 months	402,425	282,287	290,063
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for November—			
Gross	291,823	275,453	247,230
Op. expenses	219,301	200,351	174,400
Net	72,522	71,102	72,821
Prop. op. exp. to gross	75½	72¾	70⅝
Charges	52,955	54,236	54,560
Surplus	19,567	20,866	18,261
Gross, 11 months	3,040,781	2,781,963	2,532,783
Net, 11 months	726,932	719,605	673,505
Surplus, 11 mos	144,383	128,847	85,413
PITTSBURG UNITED TRACTION for December—	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings	151,607	132,630	*18,977
Net earnings	88,081	74,101	*13,980
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	904,677	820,098	*84,579
Net earnings	508,198	460,402	*47,796
*Increase.			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.04
Andes	.05	.06
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.21	.22
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.48	.49
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.23	.25
Confidence	.61	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.21	.26
Hale & Norcross	.40	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.30
Occidental Con	.16	.16
Ophir	.68	.68
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.23	.25
Savage	.14	.15
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.41	.42
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.25	.26
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.59¼	.59¼
Mexican dollars	47⅛@48¼	47⅛@48¼
Drafts, sight	.12⅝	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42
Alamo	15	15½	15	16
Anaconda	42	44½	42	44
Anchoria	80	85	72	80
Argentum	18	21	18	21
Barkers	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Battle	34½	35	34⅜	35½
Blue Bell	12½	12¾	12	13
Coin	240	253	240	255
Columbine	19½	20½	19½	20½
Consolidated	15⅞	16	16	16¼
Damon	29½	29¾	28	29
Elkton	119	121	119	121
El Paso	33½	34	34	35
Findlay	14¾	15	14¾	15
Fleece	26	31	26	31
Garfield	15⅝	16⅝	15½	16
Gibson	22¾	24	20	26
Gould	32⅝	33	32½	33¼
Isabella	134	135	135¾	136
Independence	55½	57⅛	51½	52
Jackpot	58¼	59	58½	59
King	98	101	98	101
Moon Anchor	71	73	70	73
Matoa	29	30	28	30
National	11⅞	12	11¾	12
Ophir	55	61	60	61½
Pharmacist Con	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
Pinnacle	26¼	26½	26	26¼
Portland	235	239½	235	239
Raven	82	85	83½	84
Rawlings	30	32	29¾	31
Rosa	61½	65	61¼	65
Sovereign	14⅜	14¼	14⅞	14⅜
Tornado	47½	50	47½	50
Union	44¼	44½	43½	43¾
Vindicator	150	157	150	165
Work	30	30⅜	30¾	31
Zenobia	22¼	22¾	22	23

Gold Coin dividend, 2 cents.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends have been declared by the Consolidation Coal Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, details of which will be found in another column as well as the announcement of the payment of coupons on bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, and the Mexican Mineral Railway Company.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

30 shares State Trust Company, $100 each, 400¼.
10 shares State Trust Company, 390.
20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 110½.
50 shares Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn, $100 each, 85.
16 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 214.
108 shares Adirondack Land and Investment Company, (hypothecated,) $25 each, $105 lot.
$500 American Mutoscope Company of New Jersey, first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due 1906, 51.
24 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 100.
50 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 148½.
25 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 180.
19 shares Butchers and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each, 96.
40 shares Pacific Bank, $50 each, 178.
16 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 214.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 165.
12 shares Nassau Bank, $50 each, 180.
10 shares National City Bank, (new stock,) $100 each, 290.
$1,000 South Carolina and Georgia Railroad first mortgage bond, 103⅝.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 198½.
25 shares Trust Company of America, 198¼.
25 shares Trust Company of America, 200.
30 shares Trust Company of America, 202.
48 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 197.
13 shares Mechanics' National Bank of New York, $25 each, 193.
25 shares Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 130.
9 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 119¼.
$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad (Louisville Division) 3½ per cent. coupon bonds, due 1953, 99⅝.
166⅔ shares Anniston (Alabama) Land Company, 16¾.
100 shares Texas Land Trust, 10¾.
200 shares Reading Company first preferred $100 each, 49⅜.
$2,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 5 per cent. convertible bonds, due 1903, 110½.
$2,500 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due June, 1900, two of $1,000 each, and one of $500, 88.
$1,000 Bergenfield, Bergen County, N. J., District School No. 10, School District 72, 5 per cent. bonds, $500 due Sept. 1, 1906, $500 due Sept. 1, 1907, 100½.
45 shares Empire Steel and Iron Company of New Jersey preferred, 70.
$1,000 Lake Cities Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (Metropolitan Trust Company's temporary receipt,) 10.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Linseed common opened at 14⅞, sold to 15¼, declined to 14⅝, and closed at 14¾. The preferred advanced from 54¼ at the start to 55¼, and then after varying fortunes closed at 54⅝. Biscuit preferred brought 91. Carbon preferred opened at 82½, sold to 83¾, dropped a point and closed at the opening price. Metropolitan preferred ranged from 74¾ at the start to 75 at the finish. The bonds sold at 95½. Match rose a point from 122 at the opening but closed at 122½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,100..American Linseed	15¼	14⅝	14⅝
2,926..American Linseed pf	55¼	54¼	54⅜
50..American Tin Plate	30	30	30
210..American Tin Plate pf	82	80¾	81
20..Chicago Union Trac. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
13..City Railway	279	279	279
71..Diamond Match	123	122	122½
100..International Packing	5	5	5
420..Metropolitan L pf	75	74¾	75
550..National Biscuit	36½	36	36
64..National Biscuit pf	91	91	91
100..National Carbon	18	17¾	17¾
355..National Carbon pf	82¾	81¾	82¼
2..South Side L	99¾	99¾	99¾
100..Union Loop	100	100	100
75..West Chicago	110	110	110

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—To-day's market was extremely dull. The only stock in which the dealings assumed considerable proportions was Western New York and Pennsylvania. That stock, which closed at 6⅛ yesterday, touched 6⅝, the highest reached since its little boom in the Fall months. The balance of the market was devoid of snap. Cambria Steel maintained its strength of yesterday, selling as high as 21½, although it receded a trifle later. United Gas Improvement advanced 2 points. Philadelphia Electric and Electric Company of America were without change.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21⅜	Union Trac.	38⅛	38¼
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	155¼	156
El. Co. of A.	13½	13⅝	Welsbach Lt.	41	43
Lehigh Val.	24½	24¾	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	15⅜	15½	Penn.	6½	6⅝
Phila. Trac.	96¼	96½			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,725
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	15,971
Rio Grande Western	33,300
St. Paul	31,555
Toledo & Ohio Central	15,793
Wabash	50,955
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13,080
Cleve., Canton & Southern Div	1,246
Total increase 8 roads	$165,625
Increase previously reported	4,010
Total increase 9 roads	$169,635

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern	$3,435
Iowa Central	53
Total decrease 2 roads	$3,488
Decrease previously reported	5,722
Total decrease 3 roads	$9,210
Net increase	$160,425

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Dolgeville Felt Shoe Company of Dolgeville; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry A. Dolge, M. F. Engle, and William Menge, Jr., of Dolgeville.

The Mulligan Cyclone Liniment Company of Elmira; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edward H. Mulligan, John B. Stanchfield, and G. Wallace Buck of Elmira.

The Excelsior Plant Company of New York City; capital, $3,500. Directors—Louis Wertheimer Max A. Lichtenburger, and Arthur G. Meyer of New York City.

The Fresh Pond Glass Manufacturing Company of Williamsburg; capital, $6,000. Directors—Nicholas Bach, Victor Seidlinger, and George Oehrlein of Brooklyn.

The Canasawacta Knitting Company of Sherburne, Chenango County; capital, $12,000. Directors—William H. Wild of Sherburne and Harry H. Mundy and Francis J. Frey of Utica.

The Freedman Brothers Company of New York City; to manufacture cloaks and suits; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles J. Freedman, M. Z. Freedman, Cecelia Lisso, and Pauline Freedman of New York City.

The Pohlmann Trading Company of New York City; to carry on a general export and import business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Adela Pohlmann, Harold H. Harris, Henry M. Israel, and Moses Adler of New York City.

The Chattooga Company of New York City; to carry on a manufacturing business in Georgia and Alabama; capital, $5,000. Directors—George W. Dally of Woodbridge, N. J., and Henry Blanken, W. Price Sully, Wilberforce Sully, and Andrew L. McLean of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—These charters were granted at Dover to-day:

Manhattan Steamship Company, New York, to carry on a general transportation business between the United States, Newfoundland, Central America, and Mexico; capital, $600,000.

Albion Mining Company, New York, to mine gold and precious metals in the Western States and Alaska; capital, $500,000.

Bell Crank Locomotive Company, Burnet, Texas, to make locomotive appurtenances; capital, $1,000,000.

Copper Field Mining Company, Brooklyn, to mine copper; capital, $500,000.

Alaska International Mining Company, New York; capital, $100,000.

People's Light, Heat, and Power Company, composed of Wilmington and Philadelphia capitalists, who propose to construct an electric light and power plant in this city; capital, $2,000,000.

DANISH WEST INDIES PURCHASE.

Capt. Holmfeld of Denmark Offers to Supply Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Capt. Christmas Dirknigh Holmfeld of Denmark called at the State Department to-day to talk with Secretary Hay over the proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The officer had no credentials and did not claim to appear in a representative capacity. He stated that he had studied the subject for many years, and could claim to be an expert. Therefore he appeared only to supply any information the Department of State might desire on the subject of the Danish islands.

Secretary Hay thanked Capt. Holmfeld, and promised that the department would avail itself of his offer if at any time it had occasion to look for information.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Charles T. Barney Sells Broadway Block Front for $365,000.

McCreery Deal Said to be a Trade for Nevada Apartment House—Wooster Street Building Sold.

Charles T. Barney has sold the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, 204.10 by 112 and irregular. Mr. Barney said yesterday that the price was $365,000. The buyer's name is withheld for the present, but it is understood that he is a builder, who will erect seven-story apartment houses on the property.

The sale of the McCreery block front on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, continues to be a subject of many rumors, and likewise one of strict silence on the part of those interested. In addition to the block front, Mr. McCreery also sells five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 190 feet east of Fifth Avenue. It is also reported that Flake & Dowling are the buyers, and that the transaction also involves the sale by them to Mr. McCreery of the Nevada apartment house, at Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets. On this latter feature of the deal, however, no statement could be obtained from any of the principals.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag deny a report that they have sold their plot of five lots at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for O. H. Olsen, for about $125,000, the six-story business building, 201 Wooster Street, 36.9 by 100.

W. G. Park, President of the Park Steel Company of Pittsburg, has bought through Pease & Elliman from the Barney-Sheldon Syndicate a plot 32 by 100 on the north side of Fifty-first Street, just east of the Union Club's site, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Park will erect a handsome residence on the plot.

Charles Buek has sold to Mrs. B. F. Romaine, for $44,000, the five-story American basement dwelling, 24 East Fiftieth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.5, one of a row now nearly completed on part of the old Columbia College site.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the McMartin estate the four-story dwelling 32 West Seventeenth Street, 21.6 by 92.

It is reported that George F. Purrington has sold the apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 feet front, and extending through to Hamilton Place.

The Collins Company has sold for Frederick Oldhouse, for $25,000 each, the two five-story limestone-front flats 233 and 235 St. Ann's Avenue, each 25 by 87 by 100; also, to a client, for $24,500, the five-story double flat 839 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

John Peters has sold for Martin L. Rickerson to Miss I. Rothschild the leasehold properties 406, 408, and 410 West Fifty-fifth Street, four-story single flats, on a plot 50 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

74 Division Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Messman $29,000

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Alexander Walker 51,100

By L. J. Phillipe & Co.

Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 75.5 by 80, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John C. Barth 72,240

1,621 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 55 by 47.6, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to A. J. Adams. 40,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

317 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles B. Appleby 10,000

By McVickar & Co.

329 West End Avenue, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Woodbury G. Langdon, executor 20,000

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of Findlay Street, 50 by 100; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst 11,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

9 and 11 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, each 17.8 by 99.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louise C. Hoppin 26,000

18 Morningside Avenue, 30 by 104.3 by 28 by 93.3, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Investment and Improvement Company 30,000

1,831 to 1,839 Crotona Avenue, each 18.6 by 100, five three-story frame flats; foreclosure sale, No. 1,831, to the plaintiff, Ida M. Murphy 4,000

No. 1,833 to 1,839, to James A. Wolf 15,840

White Plains Road, west side, 300.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 31.3 by 175 by 29.3 by 166, vacant; foreclosure sale, to George McCauslan 3,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 140 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20 by 99.11, two-story stone-front dwelling; 364 and 366 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, south side, 285 feet east of Marcy Avenue, each 20 by 100, two two-story brick dwellings; 762½ Monroe Street, Brooklyn, south side, 291.8 feet east of Patchen Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story dwelling; 800, 802, and 804 Monroe Street, south side, 80 feet west of Ralph Avenue, each 20 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Albert I. Sire, referee, Park Avenue, east side, 350 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, running through to Washington Avenue, 50 by 290.1, frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,349; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Harrison Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of McGraw Avenue, 25 by 90, three-story frame dwelling, with store, and barn on the rear of lot. Due on judgment, $3,523.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, August C. Nanz, referee, Marian Street, South Mount Vernon, west side, 117.3 feet north of Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,186.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale by order of the assignee, Arthur Falk, 259 East Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 111.4 feet west of Second Avenue, 13.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 126 Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick flat, 25 by 67 by 31; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 15 and 17 West Eighty-first Street, for a five-stcry brick clubhouse, 50 by 91.8; American Geographical Society of 11 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Hall Place, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-story frame shed, 11 by 17; John H. McCabe, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $50.

Second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; James Slates, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $1,900.

Alterations.

Nos. 648 and 650 First Avenue, to a six-story brick brewery; Patrick Skelly, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $100.

No. 129 West Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 60; J. W. Mack, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 26 West Thirty-third Street, to a five-story brick store and studio building; John Jacob Astor, of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $20,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Ann Mullaney of 704 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $300.

High Bridge Road, southwest side, 43 feet northeast of Tiebout Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; George Sheppard, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $350.

No. 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Susan Alexander of 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; W. F. Crockett, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Morris avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Bridget Farrell, premises owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 141 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 60; Brick Presbyterian Church of Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, owner; Cady, Berg & See, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 128 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. H. Harrison, of 501 Fifth Avenue, owner; Herts Brothers, architects; cost, $2,500.

Astor Dwelling to be Remodeled.

Another of the Astor houses on the south side of Thirty-third street, just west of Fifth Avenue, is to be remodeled. According to plans filed yesterday No. 26 will be converted into a five-story studio building at a cost of $20,000. A. M. Napier is the architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

AVENUE C, e s, 18.9 ft n of 5th St, 18x75.3; Robert Johnson, Jr., to Arabella McManus 14,000

AVENUE D, 66 and 68, s e s, 37x72; Ferdinand Rosenthal to Amelia Miller, ½ part 1

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 21x50x20.10x50; also 72 Bedford St, 23.8x50.5x30.2x50; Gottlieb M. Karpas to Louis A. Jaffer 1

CANAL ST, 81, n s, 28x50; Kitty Isaacs to Morris Williamson 43,000

CLINTON ST, 234 to 238; also 150 Monroe St; Harry Fischel to Abraham J. Roginsky and another 62,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 97.10 ft n of 170th St, 23x100; Anton Day to Barbara Bolz. 7,300

GORE BLOCK, bounded by Boston Av, Jackson Av, and Home St, 254x233x101.6; Robert E. Smith to Patrick H. J. Daly.. 1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 142d St, runs n 199.10 to 143d St x w 750 to 7th Av x s 99.11x e 350x s 99.11 to 142d St x e 400 to beginning; Archibald Watt to Thomas L. Watt 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 110th St, 20x70; Teresa E. Browne to Robert J. Browne and wife 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x145; Le Grand K. Petit to Gibson Putzel 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 117th St, .0½x100; Stella A. Jackson to Benjamin A. Jackson 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, 35, e s, 25x100; Stella A. Jackson to Benjamin A. Jackson 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 84 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, 30.6x96.7x36.8x93; Ludwig A. Bohne to Dorothea Grohmann 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 150th St, 50x100; Jacob P. Baiter to Carrie M. Baiter ..... Gift

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 28.11 ft n of 137th St, runs n e 86.9 x n w 128 x s w 25 x s e 84.6; Charles R. Lauterjung to Amalia Friedmann 1,700

STREET, 20 ft wide, running from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, map of the heirs of Thomas Bassford, w s, 312 ft n of 183d St, 100x85x100x100; J. Albert Lane, trustee, to James A. Regan 2,400

THOMPSON ST, 131, n w s, 22x100; Jacob K. Lockman, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 15,000

UNION AV, w s, 83.4 ft n of 152d St, 16.8x100; Edwin L. Ross to Augustus Careles, Jr 7,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 148.7 ft n of 169th St, —x106; Marie B. Denicke, executrix of H. W. Denicke, to Stephen F. Leahy 5,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 148.7 ft n of 169th St, 57.2x106x31.4x105.5; Marie B. Denicke to Stephen F. Leahy 1,200

WHITE PLAINS AV, or Boulevard, w s, Lots 195 and 196, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 50x125; Louis E. Steinmann to George E. Hanson 3,000

2D AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 26th St, 24.8x80.9 x irregular; Emily A. Ungrich and others to Barbara Glock 1

2D AV, n w corner of 113th St, 25.7x100; Irving I. Kempner to Martin H. Kempner 1

4TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 81st St, 25.6x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to David K. Chase 26,500

7TH AV, s e corner of 32d St, 23.9x100; David Nugent to Metropolitan River Savings Bank 1

11TH AV, n w corner of 46th St, 25x100; John G. Burmeister and others to Mary Burmeister 1

3D ST, n s, 303.11, from n corner of 3d St and Avenue B, runs n 96.2 x w 23 x s 96.2 x e 23; also 3d St, n s, 303.11 from n e corner of 3d St and Avenue B; runs e 23 x n 96.2 x w 23 x s 96.2; Arnold Kohn to Abraham Solomon and another 1

4TH ST, 88 East, 20.6x82.8; Henry Port to Paul C. Port 1

13TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Sadie B. Clocke 925

20TH ST, 220 West, 25x85.11x25x86.7; Rebecca Cohn to Rebecca Kohn, ½ part, quit claim 1

47TH ST, 617 and 619 West, 50x100.5; Charles Snyder to Adelrich Steinach, quit claim 1

48TH ST, 11 East, 25x100.5; Marie A. Heye to Mary C. Seaton 1

49TH ST, s s, 282.7 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; Jette Bauer to Settle Bauer and another 1

97TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 98.6x100.11; Mary A. Wood to Leopold Kaufmann 1

103D ST, 245 West, 17x100.11; Magnus Ash to Martha L. Ash ..... Gift

116TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.10; Frederick Specht to Charles R. Smith 1

116TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.10; Charles R. Smith and another to William Man 11,000

12TH ST, 235 East, 16.8x99.11; Randolph Hurry, referee, to Benjamin T. Kissam.. 6,200

137TH ST, n s, new line, 750 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Heinrich Roth to Pauline Fleischl 1

140TH ST, 635 East, 21x75; August Garceis, Jr., to Emma L. Ross 7,750

143D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Matilda J. McCormick to William H. Flitner 1

Recorded Leases.

AARON, Mark, to Minnie Michael; West End Av

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.07 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@62½c; No. 2 red, 65½@66c; No. 2 corn, 31⅝@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 2 rye, 51@54c; No. 2 barley, 38@41c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.35@$10.72½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@$5.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.55@$5.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¼@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut-loaf, $5.90; granulated, $5.28; clover, contract grade, $8.35@$8.40.

COTTON.—The volume of business, as well as price pendulations, on the Cotton Exchange yesterday were insignificant. Though room traders entertained more or less decided ideas as to the course prices should take, few operators showed the least disposition to back up their convictions in a substantial manner. The outside public made practically no effort to increase or decrease its interest, while the South and Europe were content to trade in a listless fashion on both sides of the account. The early cables from Liverpool were quite satisfactory and, in conjunction with light foreign buying orders, sent prices up 1@6 points on the call. The market was barely steady at the advance, however, and soon after the opening prices began to work lower. The developments of these early hours slowly settled back to about Tuesday night's final figures. A report gained circulation near midday that Neill of New Orleans was about to reduce his crop estimate, and on this information prices worked up a point or so, only to recede under a reported flat denial by that statistician that such was his intention. The total clearance at all ports of the day was 41,224 bales, or almost double the amount anticipated. Near the close the market ruled more active, and was finally steady at a net gain of 3@5 points. Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7¾c; Mobile, 7 5-16c; Savannah, 7 5-16c; Charleston, 7 5-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7½c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7 7-16@7½c; Memphis, 7⅞c; St. Louis, 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.37	7.38	7.37	7.36@7.38
February	7.31	7.32	7.31	7.32@7.33
March	7.35	7.36	7.32	7.35@7.36
April	7.35	7.37	7.34	7.36@7.37
May	7.37	7.39	7.36	7.38@7.39
June	7.39	7.39	7.37	7.38@7.40
July	7.38	7.40	7.37	7.40@7.41
August	7.36	7.39	7.34	7.38@7.39
September	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89@6.91
October	6.75	6.78	6.75	6.76@6.76
November	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.71@6.73
December	..	..	..	6.70@6.72

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 4¼d; futures opened barely steady, 1@2 points lower, closed steady, but unchanged to 1 point higher. January-February, 4.18⅛; February-March, 4.15b; March-April, 4.12s; April-May, 4.09s; May-June, 4.06b; June-July, 4.04b; July-August, 4.02b; August-September, 3.60½b; September-October, 3.52½s; October-November, 3.46½s; January, 4.22s.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The wool market is still quiet, although the volume of business transacted during the past week has slightly exceeded that of the previous week and during the past two or three days especially, some of the manufacturers have manifested a little more interest in the market. But they are not free purchasers of wool by any means, and the entire week's business foots up a total of less than 3,000,000 pounds. As a result of the dullness experienced since the beginning of last December there have been more pressure to sell, and, as a matter of fact, it has been possible to purchase wool in a few instances on terms slightly below what it had been previously selling for. In other cases, however, wool has sold at as high prices as were obtained during the recent boom. The London sales which opened on Tuesday were a disappointment, as merinos experienced a decline of 5 per cent. and crossbreds were slightly weaker. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 2,570,000 pounds of domestic and 395,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 2,965,000 pounds, against a total of 2,565,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 2,685,500 pounds for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 8,035,000 pounds, against 9,692,000 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	72 5-16	72 5-16	71 13-16	72¼
July	72⅛	72⅛	72	72¼
Corn—				
May	..	..	..	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	65⅝	66 1-16	65 7-16	65⅞
July	66¼	66⅜	66 3-16	66½
Corn—				
May	33 9-16	33⅝	33½	33⅝
July	34½	34½	34⅜	34¼
Oats—				
May	24	24½	24	24
July	..	..	..	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Surprised at the firmness of early cable news yesterday, the bear element in wheat started in to cover at the opening and gave the market a firm undertone, which continued all day with the exception of a few reactions in the afternoon, leaving final prices ⅛@⅜c net higher. Starting at 72⅝c, the May option soon ran up during the afternoon to 72 5-16c, and in the afternoon broke to 71 13-16c, closing at 72¼c. The market was fairly active all day, with transactions mostly for local account, although in the early session foreign houses bought to some extent. The undertone seemed to be a little more healthy, if for no other reason than the less aggressive attitude of short sellers, who were somewhat restrained by the firmness in corn and provisions, and the unexpected strength abroad. The latter was most noticeable at Paris, where quotations closed 15@30 points net higher. At the same time Liverpool showed a substantial tone, closing only ¼d net lower, against ½d decline at the opening. Several times during the day bear operators tested the market by a slight pounding, but they found much less response than on the day before. Export business showed decided improvement in about sixty loads here and outports, which made not a few traders believe that prices were not far from the bottom for the time being. A wholesome export demand would undoubtedly go a long ways toward placing the market in a more satisfactory position for bull operations. A cable estimate by an Australian grain authority figured the wheat crop of that country as 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, indicating an exportable surplus of 20,000,000 bushels for Europe. Seaboard clearances were again very small, but the interior movement was also light, reaching only 341,000 bushels, against 689,000 bushels a year ago.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 67¾c; May, 70¾c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 24c. Rye—No sales. Clover seed—Prime, cash, old, $4.90; January, new, $5.75; March, $5.80 bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Wheat—In store; No. 1 Northern, January, 62c; May, 63¼@63¾c; July, 64¼@64⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 62¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Wheat: No. 1 Northern, 64@65c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼@63¼c. Rye—No. 1, 55¼c. Barley—No. 2, 45@46c; sample, 35@42¼c.

DULUTH, Jan. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62⅞c; May, 63⅝c; July, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 56¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 41c for both elevator and delivered, and 41¼c, free on board, afloat. OATS—No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 29½@31c; track, white, 31½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 43¼@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 50@53c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Market dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.75; Spring clears, $2.75@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $17.75@$18, to arrive, per ton. Buckwheat Flour—$2@$2.15. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$17.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.75@$16; oilmeal, $26.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.25@$12.75; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@$18; packet, $11@$11.50; extra India mess, $21@$23. Beef Hams—$22.50@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5¾c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6¼c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6⅝@6¾c; 10 lb, 6¼@6¾c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; Western greens, 8¾@9c; city greens, 8¾@9c. Tallow—City, 5¾c bid; country, 5¾@5¾c. Lard—$6.25; city lard, $5.70; refined lard, South America, $6.45; Continent, $6.45; Brazil, kegs, $7.80; compound, city, 5¾@6c; Western, 5¾@6c. Stearine—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 30s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 30s 6d; American, refined, in pails, 32s. Butter—Finest United States and good, nominal. Cheese—American, finest white, 58s; American, finest colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 27s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, January-April, 21s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s. Resin—Common, 4s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d. Linseed Oil—24s.

COFFEE.—Business in Brazil coffee futures was fairly active at full and generally higher prices. The market started at an advance of 5@10 points, with sales of 4,750 bags on this basis on the opening call. Europe, outside speculators, and local shorts were buyers, and sales by noon had reached 14,000 bags. At that hour prices showed a net gain of 10@15 points. The improvement was due to an unexpectedly substantial class of cable news. The Hamburg market at one time was ¼ pfg higher, but lost the improvement. Havre, after opening ¼f lower, showed a net advance of ¼f by 3 o'clock, and closed without further change. Rio closed firm at an advance of 75 reis, while Santos held unchanged on the basis of 9$200. But the fact that Rio and Santos reported smaller receipts, 24,000 bags, while warehouse deliveries in the United States were heavy, 31,430 bags, gave the market a very steady undertone throughout. Transactions for the entire session reached 35,250 bags, with the market finally firm at a net advance of 5@15 points. Trading basis on spot coffee was 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
February	..	..	..	6.90@6.95
March	7.00	7.05	6.95	6.95@7.00
April	..	..	..	7.00@7.10
May	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15
June	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.20
July	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
August	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25
September	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
October	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.35@7.40
November	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.35@7.40
December	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.40@7.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$200; receipts, 15,000 bags; stock, 609,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ pfennig lower to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 41,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M., ¼f lower; at 3 P. M., barely steady; ½f higher; at 3:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 20,000 bags. January, 43.50; February, 43.50; March, 44; April, 44.50; May, 44.60; June, 45; July, 45.25; August, 45.75; September, 46; October, 46.25; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$425; exchange, 7 11-16d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nothing; stock, 183,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅝c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $26.75; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.50.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $9.90, and in bulk $7.25; Philadelphia, bbls, $9.85, and in bulk $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized, naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime, crude, bbls, 33c; prime Summer yellow, 36@37c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 53@53¼c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.62½@$1.65; F, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 50c. Resin—A, B, C, and D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.30; G, $1.40; H, $1.70; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing. Resin, $1.20@$1.25. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$2.90. Tar, $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.65; oxen and stags, $3.70@$5.35; bulls, $2.80@$4.10; cows, $1.90@$3.75. CALVES—Veals, $6@$8.25; choice, $8.37½@$8.50; little calves, $4.50; barnyard calves, $2.50@$3.25; Southern calves, $3.25; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$5; lambs, $5.50@$6.70; Canada lambs, $6.30@$6.50; culls, $4@$5. HOGS—Market steady.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined North German governess as useful companion or kindergartner; to take entire charge of one or two children; competent in children's dressmaking; five years' excellent references. Miss M. De Prehn, 53 East 87th St

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman to go out by day to assist with laundry or cleaning. Ryan, 237 East 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—Home; by day; evening dresses a specialty. M. Lynch, 232 West 15th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German, from Hanover; full charge of children from 3 years up; wages, $25; best references. S. M., 216 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; best of city and country reference; last employer can be seen; laundry work only. 106 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; best city references. 438 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young Scotch girl, lately landed, as nurse; good sewer. 146 East 55th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl; private family; city references. Care Nelson, 1,614 2d Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, alterations, and curtains and cushions. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; assist chamberwork; American family; three years' city references. 100 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an English butler; in a permanent place; long and personal references if required. A. B., Box 352 Times Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET or COMPANION.—By a young Swiss-French; as valet or companion; 2 years' best city references. Jules, 110 West 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—Boy, 17, industrious, ambitious, desires to learn the carpenter trade; best of references. R. P. W., Box 128 Times Office.

CASHIER, &c.—By party of long experience as assistant cashier, correspondent, &c.; of good education, ability, and character; now out of business; form a connection with good business house in active, responsible position; particulars by letter. W., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

FRENCH COURIER, WELL EDUCATED, speaks English, German, Spanish, Italian, and French, aged 30, 10 years' experience traveling in Europe, would like to enter into communication with some family or gentlemen for traveling purposes. M. E., 103 East 30th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED EXPERIENCED IN MAKING SAMPLES OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. REICHENBACH & CO., 512 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Embroiderers in gold bullion, military work; steady employment. Ridabock & Co., 112 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE "MEMOIRS of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assistant, by Ira D. Sankey. Published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book authentic. Demand enormous. Harvest-time for agents. Large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. L, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced, competent correspondent clerk; must have good references of former employer; early salary, $1,200. Brock's Commercial Agency, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,970.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. WEINBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles L. Weinberg, individually and as a partner of Louis Weinberg, doing business as "The Weinberg Clothing Company" of Cripple Creek, Colorado, and as "The Weinberg Shoe and Clothing Company" of Aspen, Colorado, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles L. Weinberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 17th, 1900.

NO. 1,884.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY WEITZNER and MAX WEITZNER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Weitzner and Max Weitzner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 17, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM COHEN and HARRIS COHEN, individually and as partners in COHEN BROS., Bankrupts. No. 1,812.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Cohen and Harris Cohen, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 17, 1900.

NO 1,732.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY CRANSTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Cranston, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Cranston was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HOFFMANN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William H. Hoffmann, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1900, the said William H. Hoffmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

NO. 1,880.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS FURMANSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Furmansky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 17, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MARCO GANY, bankrupt.—No. 1,913.

Please take notice that Thomas O'Donohue, trustee in bankruptcy in this proceeding, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of Marco Gany, bankrupt, No. 279 Hudson Street, New York City, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the stock in trade of said bankrupt, consisting of groceries, wines, coffees, teas, vinegar, spices, soap, &c., and office fixtures, of the appraised value of $1,221.13, belonging to the estate of said Marco Gany, bankrupt, on the sale of not less than 75 per cent. of the amount of said appraised value are subject to the approval of the court.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

Dated January 17th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 2,015.

To the creditors of Harris, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. HOTCHKISS and GEORGE M. WILLCOX, individually and as composing the firm of HOTCHKISS & WILLCOX, Bankrupts. No. 1,837.

To the creditors of William T. Hotchkiss and George M. Willcox individually and as corposing the firm of Hotchkiss & Willcox, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said William T. Hotchkiss and George M. Willcox, individually, and as composing the firm of Hotchkiss & Willcox, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORITZ FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,942.

To the creditors of Moritz Friedman, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Moritz Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORGAN and VINCENT J. SLATTERY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,338.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, 1899, the said Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of the creditors was held at my office on the 7th day of September, 1899, and a trustee duly elected, and thereafter and on the 11th day of November, 1899, the examination of the bankrupts was concluded, and that on the 10th day of January, 1900, said bankrupts filed a petition for leave to amend the original schedules of property, and by inserting the names of additional creditors, and that an order has been made allowing said amendments and that said amended schedules have been filed and said first meeting reopened by the referee.

Notice is further given that an adjourned first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 17th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J. Peck, and Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, William Gunther, Thomas M. Belknap, Edward Shields, Thomas H. Sullivan, and James Hennings, Larids C. Sorensen, and Frances Sorensen, his wife, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 17th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Elizabeth Sorensen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

MURPHEY & METCALF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhatan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE C. NEWMAN, plaintiff, against ANNIE T. O'BRIEN and John P. O'Brien, her husband; Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 18th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 27 Pine Street, New York City.

To the defendants Mary A. Maher, Katherine Maher, Helen Maher, Thomas Maher, Michael A. Lacy, Thomas St. J. Lacy, Arthur P. Lacy, Herbert Lacy, Gerald Lacy:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 13, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York, County and State of New York.—Dated December 13th, 1899.

HORACE K. DOHERTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
27 Pine St., New York.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary L. Burslem, Rudolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 6th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899.

Dated December 13th, 1899.

MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as Trustee of the estate of CLARK L. SHARPSTEEN, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 2.)

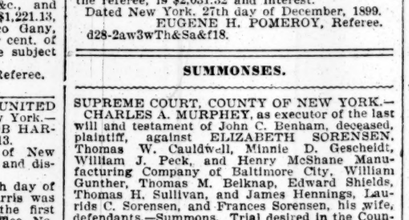
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 96th Street, distant one hundred and forty-one feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of 96th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along the said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 21 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 21 feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832 in Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 8 Centre Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 63 West 96th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $22,286.25, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $377.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $2,031.52 and interest.

Dated New York, 27th day of December, 1899.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES A. MURPHEY, as executor of the last will and testament of John C. Benham, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SORENSEN, Thomas W. Cauldwell, Minnie D. Gescheidt, William J

THE GAS WAR SITUATION

Comment on Call for Proxies of Consolidated Stockholders.

Mr. Lamb Says Change in Management and Better Returns Are Demanded—Standard Developments.

The advertisement signed George Alfred Lamb of Lamb & Voss of the Equitable Building, which called on the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company for proxies to be used at the company's annual meeting next Monday to secure reform in administration, an insight into recent transactions of the company, and increased dividends, provoked comment in the financial district yesterday. Mr. Lamb's partner is George A. Voss, and they have been active in the affairs of several corporations on behalf of stockholders. Some of their efforts to obtain relief in the courts for stockholders with grievances have been on behalf of Frederick F. Marquand, who has office room with F. H. Smith, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, at 8 Broad Street. Last Summer Mr. Marquand, through Lamb & Voss, obtained two injunctions against the Federal Steel Company in relation to its dividends, and more recently he applied for a mandamus against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to compel the production of its books for his inspection. In the latter suit he was defeated.

Mr. Marquand is regarded as the chief client of Lamb & Voss in their appeal for proxies. He said of a report to this effect: "I do not care at present to admit or deny that I am back of the movement to secure reform in the Consolidated Gas Company, as set forth in Mr. Lamb's advertisement, which should speak for itself. I am Lamb & Voss's client. I am not a holder of Consolidated Gas stock. I do not care to say if I have relations with any of this company's stockholders."

Of his advertisement Mr. Lamb said last evening: "It speaks for itself, and could not be more explicit. I have no need to elaborate on it. It amounts to this: Many Consolidated stockholders want a change in the management of the company for the reasons given in the call for proxies. In other words, they would like to get 8 per cent. for their investments, and I don't see why they shouldn't get it.

"I am not at liberty to say who is moving to this end, or how many proxies I have received in response to the call. I can say, however, that developments of interest may be looked for in a few days. As to Mr. Marquand, I do not say, mind you, that he is back of the movement against Consolidated Gas. Our relations for years have been that of lawyer and client."

Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company who were asked to discuss Mr. Lamb's appeal for proxies and his arraignment of the company's administration, declined to identify themselves with any expression of opinion, while they spoke forcibly of the character of the advertisement from their point of view. One of the most important members of the Consolidated directorate said:

"I do not think it an evidence of good faith to spring on the public a flaming advertisement in the newspapers. If there was anything really wrong with Consolidated, you would find J. Pierpont Morgan and men of his stamp forming quietly and in a business-like way a protective committee in the interest of the stockholders. I cannot understand this movement except in one way, and do not know how it can obtain enough indorsement to be a strong factor at the annual meeting of the company."

Another Director commented on the appeal as follows:

"I do not think that Mr. Lamb represents a dominant interest in Consolidated. On the contrary, from my knowledge of its affairs, I should infer that the Directors hold a dominant interest in the stock, and I am sure that their relations are harmonious.

"While I am doubtful about the success of Mr. Lamb's plan to secure proxies enough to influence the annual stockholders' meeting, it should be conceded that the distribution of Consolidated stock is not accurately known. In my judgment much of it is pretty widely distributed. The issue of stock is about 390,000 shares, and some large blocks are held by individuals and estates. The most important, if my memory serves me, is the holding of the Moses Taylor estate. Then there are the Pyne, Rockefel. r, Baker, Sloan, and, as I understand it, Vanderbilt blocks. At our last dividend meeting no Director intimated that any of our constituents, the stockholders, were disposed to rebel."

The Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company's Directors, formed in the interest of the stockholders to secure united action and control of the stock, met yesterday at the National Bank of the Republic. None of the committee would say if the subscribers to the agreement not to sell stock without first offering it to the committee at the market price constituted a majority of the stock, or 47,000 shares or more. B. B. McAlpin of Tyler, Platt, Hibberd & McAlpin, counsel for the committee, said last evening:

"I will not tell you to-day if we have control of a majority of the stock of the Standard Gas Light Company. But we will have a majority."

There were several reports in Wall Street yesterday in regard to the acquisition of the 5,700 shares of Standard sold by Mr. Sage and the 12,300 shares sold for the estate of Wallace C. Andrews. One that the principal in each case was the New Amsterdam Gas Company was denied on authority. Another story that New Amsterdam had practically acquired control of the Standard Gas Light Company was disposed of in the same way. The general Street opinion was that both blocks were acquired by Standard Oil interests. John T. Terry, one of the Directors of the Standard Company, said that control of it had not been acquired by William Rockefeller, as if he had acquired the Sage and Andrews holdings he would have but one-fifth of the stock.

Russell Sage would not yesterday discuss the sale of his stock or the attitude of his fellow Directors toward him. He said, however, of the negotiations for the Standard stock:

"While it may not be strictly correct to say that negotiations are still on for the consolidation of the Standard and Consolidated Companies, it is more than likely that they will again be taken up. I believe in the value of the Standard Gas Company, as it is a good property."

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S HOME.

Plans Submitted for Its New $100,000 Building.

The American Geographical Society submitted plans yesterday for its new house to be erected on the plot 50 by 100 at 15 and 17 West Eighty-first Street. Howells & Stokes, the architects, estimate the cost of the building at $100,000.

A large lecture room will occupy the first floor, while the second story will be devoted to the library. The upper part of the house, which will be five stories in height, will be subdivided into smaller rooms. The style of architecture will be the French Renaissance, the exterior of the building being of brick, granite, and terra cotta. Above the entrance there will be an ornamental balcony of carved stone, and beneath the top row of windows will be panels bearing the names Columbus, Marco Polo, and Magellan.

TENDERLOIN WOMEN ARRESTED.

Capt. Thomas Determined to Get Rid of "Badger" Workers.

The men under Capt. Thomas, the new commander of the Tenderloin Precinct, Tuesday night, in conjunction with several Central Office detectives, arrested nearly three dozen women found in the streets. They were all arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged variously with being disorderly persons and suspicious characters. Capt. Thomas's chief object is to run down the women who carry on "badger" games. He said he intended to rid his precinct of them.

Eleven of the women, who were thought to be concerned in recent "badger" games and robberies, were taken to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, where they were looked over by the detectives and eight of them photographed. When arraigned again in court six of them were discharged on account of lack of evidence, but the remainder were held over until this afternoon.

New Brooklyn Hospital Building.

Plans are being prepared for the erection of a new building to replace the central section of the Long Island College Hospital, at Henry and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn. The new structure, which will cost about $150,000, will be four stories in height and fireproof.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Up-to-date shopkeeping is a source of constant surprise to people who have their own shopping to do," remarked the man who had been out to have a pair of shoes fitted because he couldn't very well send any one to have them fitted for him. "I went to one of the largest and most pretentious shoe stores in the city, and, finding a pair of shoes that fitted me well enough for comfort, told the man who waited on me that I would buy them if he would have a lift put on the heels, as they were a trifle too low for my use. Moderately high heels are one of my idiosyncrasies, if you will call it so. The adding of these lifts is something I always have done where I have bought my shoes. It is generally a matter of but an hour or two at most. So I told the clerk that I would call for the shoes in a couple of hours when I would have occasion to be around that way again. 'But we couldn't have them for you in that time, Sir,' he said, and when I wanted to know the reason for a longer delay for so trifling a bit of work, he told me that the shoes would have to be sent out to a cobbler to have the lifts put on. Then it appeared that in that great store there was no person, from cellar to garret, as a cobbler, and that I would have to wait two or three days to get the shoes if the change was made. That system may be modern and up-to-date and all that sort of thing, but it strikes me that it is a mighty poor sort of business policy, and that the old-fashioned shoe shop has a decided advantage over the new-fangled ones."

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"Which reminds me," said a listener, "that I, too, have had a bit of experience with ready-made shoes. Since the ready-to-wear shoe has knocked the old-time shoemaker out of business, every factory seems to have its shoes made from the same style of lasts, and every one of these lasts seems to be made for flat-footed men. I tried on a dozen pairs of shoes before I was able to find one that would at all fit me, and there was the same trouble with each kind. The manufacturers had apparently forgotten to make shoes for men with high insteps. None of the shoes had that graceful curve of the sole that makes the shoe set snugly to the curve between the ball of the foot and the heel. It is certainly strange that such shoes are not made for the man with a properly shaped foot, and the aristocratic curved instep is by no means an unusual patron of these shops. With the almost universal use of the ready-made shoes in these days, and with all the shoes made on the flat-soled last, it seems to me there is danger that Americans are in danger of being converted into a race of flat-footed people."

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"Speaking of the methods of the modern shops, I had a rather singular experience the other day," put in the man who keeps his eyes open. "I bought a smoking jacket at one of the fashionable establishments in the shopping district, and I noticed that the little tag at the back of the neck used as a hanger had a very elaborate design with the name of the firm woven in it in silk. The jacket was sent to my house, and when I unpacked and prepared to hang it in my closet, I noticed that the hanger with the firm name was missing, and a common silk band substituted. I could not quite understand the change, but in the course of the evening concluded that there must be something wrong about it. Then it struck me that perhaps the hanger might have some sort of value if taken from my jacket and sold to some other firm that dealt in an inferior line of goods who might perhaps put the tag of this well-known firm on their goods and so get a higher price for them. The idea was worth running down, at least. So I explained the incident to the Superintendent of the house where I made my purchase, told him my suspicions, and he instituted an investigation. A few days later I met him and then found that my suspicions were confirmed. He had discovered that one of the men in the packing department had been in the habit of removing the tags put by the firm on the goods manufactured by them, and substituting for them plain hangers, such as he had placed on my smoking jacket. This had been done with ladies' wraps and dresses as well as with men's goods. The packer had sold these bits of silk to a house in a less fashionable quarter. These people had placed them on goods that they were selling as 'misfit garments' from the establishment of their more fashionable rival. Beyond the discharge of the offender, they did not go, so far as I know, at least. This petty swindle was unknown to the managers of the store until I told them of it, and only added one more to the many annoyances that the big establishments are subjected to by the dishonest ones among their employes."

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"It has been a queer lot, the representatives of her nobility that England has sent over to us this season," remarked a Union Club man while Anglo-American marriages were being discussed. "Primarily, all of them have been fortune hunters, willing to give a title to almost any woman who would give them in return an assured and handsome income. One of the first to come was a Lord who was nothing but a book agent in disguise, and who managed to dispose of a lot of the books for which he was the salesman. A second was a Duke who was here as a newspaper reporter brought over by one of your 'yellow' contemporaries. A third member of Britain's nobility is an actor; another is the recognized agent for a wine house and for a firm that handles a certain brand of cigarettes, while still another is nothing in the world but a model for a firm of London tailors, whose other agent was the one of the Broadway hotels with his samples booking orders for Summer clothing, and who has now returned to London with his noble model. None of these noble fellows so far as heard from has volunteered to go to the Transvaal to fight for his country, but there are ugly stories as to unpaid loans negotiated by at least two of the visitors."

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Cunha, the three-hundred-pound Hawaiian student at Yale, who was the centre rush on the football team until Wright of Columbia "made a monkey of him" in the game between the two colleges at Columbia Field, will be seen in this city in a new rôle when the Sportsman's Show is held at the Madison Square Garden. Cunha is one of the best swimmers in the university, and is to be a member of the water polo team that the Yale boys are organizing to take part in the games here this Winter under the leadership of Frederick A. Wenck of this city, who is a law student at Yale. Cunha learned to swim among the natives of the Hawaiian Islands, who are among the best swimmers in the world. So he swims fast and well, and does better at the water game than he did at football. Another member of the team will probably be George Hall, the young man who took part in the swimming contests at the Garden last March. He is a student at the Sheffield Scientific School, and with a fellow-student invented the submarine electric searchlight that has recently been tested by the Government in Newport Harbor.

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"Much snow up your way now?" was the first query of a gray-mustached and gray-haired man, as he effusively greeted another man rather over fifty when the two met at the Franklin Street Station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road last evening. There was a hearty laugh from the party addressed as he looked at his friend and replied, "Not too much to prevent you from getting out on the links, I reckon, for I presume a game of golf is at the back of your question." "Yes, it was golf that prompted the query, and I confess I am anxious to get out on the links again, for I miss my exercise more than I can tell. You haven't got the fever yet, I imagine, but you'll get it all right before you are a year older. It's an old man's game, you know, and you want to get in it with the rest of us and renew your youth and add a few years to your life." And then the train came along.

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"I have just finished a Christmas story for one of the magazines, to be published next December, and the artist has been showing me some rough drawings intended to illustrate it," remarked one of our popular short story writers at the Arts Club last evening. "I have another, of about 5,000 words, practically completed, and have an order for a third, which I shall get to work at next week, as it must be delivered before Feb. 15. My friend, the poet, over there, has just completed a Christmas carol for the beginning of the new century. The market for Christmas literature of a year hence seems to have been well supplied, for the editor of one of the popular magazines informed me to-day that he has the material for his next Christmas issue all in hand, though the artists have still a month's work or more to clean up the job."

For two years we've been sermonizing on the advantages and merits of the medium weight overcoat for New York.

Doesn't this weather give point to the preachment?

Greys, blacks and tans.

A good time to invest: When you're in—both vest and money.

About 300 of the fancy kind, marked down to $3; were $5, $6 and $7.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES

Recommendation to Include Them in a Public Park.

STATE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

The Property Required Can Be Purchased for $260,000 and May Be Made Self-Sustaining.

The commission appointed at the instance of Gov. Roosevelt by the Hon. A. H. Green, President of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, to act on behalf of New York State in conjunction with a like commission of New Jersey, appointed by act of Legislature, for the preservation of the Palisades, has made public its report.

In brief, the report recommends the passage of an act forbidding the granting of further riparian rights on the west bank of the Hudson within the limits of the strip to be protected; the passage of an act providing for the acquisition of the land between the edge of the cliffs and lower water mark, running from Fort Lee on the south to Piermont on the north, and its maintenance by a commission for a public park, and the amendment or modification of such legislation as interferes with the objects sought to be attained. The general plan of the legislation recommended is the same as that of the Niagara Falls Park act.

The report in its present form has been approved by both Gov. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey. Its recommendations embodied in legislative form will shortly be brought to the attention of the respective Legislatures of the two States. The report was unanimously adopted by the New Jersey commission yesterday and by the New York body Tuesday night.

The first section of the Commissioners' report is devoted to the means and extent of the defacement of the Palisades. Stone is removed from the cliff proper by blasting, and the talus is carried off from the foot of the slope. The business of procuring stone for street paving or to be crushed for road purposes was formerly confined to the talus of broken rock at the foot of the cliffs, but at the present time the rock is worked for the manufacture of crushed stone, and for only the loose rock is taken, but the cliffs themselves are blasted away. The report names the firms engaged in this work.

The recent adoption of asphalt pavements in New York, the report continues, and the great extension of steel cage construction building, requiring concrete foundations, and other uses of concrete, has created a great demand for crushed stone. The ease with which the cliffs may be destroyed by a few blasts and thrown down at the water line ready for transportation makes the Palisades peculiarly attractive to contractors. The quarries now in operation are being worked night and day, and the report predicts that the section above Fort Lee will soon become as badly mutilated as the old section near Bull's Ferry.

A second means of destroying the scenic value of the section under consideration the report finds to be the filling in of land under water and the building of factories and docks thereon. The shore opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is already thus occupied, and any further extension must take place beneath the cliffs, and on the ground of destroying its utility and beauty as a public park and marring the charm of nature the commission recommends the prohibition of commercial aggression upon the section.

With a passing reference to similar efforts in the past, the report declares the most simple and direct method of preserving the Palisades to be the condemnation and acquisition for use as a public park of a tract of land along the Hudson and the Palisades of such extent that its State ownership will forever prevent the destruction and defacement complained of. The probable extent is given as 13½ miles, or 737 acres, and the cost as $260,000. The commissioners conclude that the land above the edge of the cliffs may be eliminated, since it is commercially inaccessible. The essential tract is made up of two natural divisions—the face of the cliffs and the rock slope and the strip lying between the foot of the slope and low water mark. The acquisition of these is urged, together with that of a narrow strip of land on the northern limit to the river road at Piermont. This last is to make the park accessible from Nyack and the surrounding section. In conclusion the report intimates that the park might be made self-supporting by the leasing of ferry franchises and roadhouse and boathouse privileges.

HENRY MARCUS IN JAIL.

Son of Baltimore Millionaire Sued by Wife for a Separation.

Henry Marcus, one of the sons of the late Baltimore millionaire, Martin H. Marcus, is in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail as the result of an action instituted against him by his wife, Musa, for a separation. Marcus was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Strauss on an order issued by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

Since their marriage, on Oct. 31, 1896, Marcus, it is said, has deserted his wife no less than four times. Three times she has forgiven him, and upon his pleadings she again went to live with him.

The last separation took place a few weeks ago, when the couple were living at the home of Mrs. Margaret Smith on West Seventy-third Street. Marcus left the house, and, according to Mrs. Marcus's affidavit, returned to Baltimore. Before leaving, however, Mrs. Marcus says that without her knowledge he paid a $56 board bill to Mrs. Smith with a check which came back from the bank marked "N. G."

Mrs. Marcus asserts that after the death of her husband's father his entire fortune, amounting to $3,000,000, was divided among the defendant and five brothers in equal parts. Mrs. Marcus not only asks for a legal separation, but that he husband be compelled to contribute liberally to her support.

Jeweled Badge for Mr. Jetter.

J. Edward Jetter, who was recently appointed as a member of the Municipal Statistical Commission, was the recipient yesterday of a handsome diamond-studded gold badge, the gift of a number of his friends. Magistrate Zeller made the presentation address, and among those present were Sheriff Grell, Aqueduct Commissioner Ryan, John M. Riehle, Samuel S. Steiner, and William M. Schwenker.

SALE OF
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS.
A Manufacturer's surplus stock.

The garments are made of fine quality materials and are attractively designed.

French Challie Wrappers,—delicate and medium shades,—new floral and Persian designs,—trimmed with baby ribbon.
$5.50 each.
Value $10.00.

Flannel Wrappers,—warm colors,—plaids, stripes, checks,—trimmed with narrow black braid.
$3.75 each.
Value $6.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

COLORED MADRAS SHIRTS.
January sale, commencing Thursday, 18th

Men's fine quality, fancy woven Madras Shirts.
Modelled after the designs of expert shirt-tailors.
Excellence of cut and workmanship assured.
Spring fabrics,—a large range of new, exclusive patterns.
Colors,—blue, red, pink, heliotrope and black and white.
Open front and back. Cuffs attached or detached.
$1.20 each;
Value, $2.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTY.—In June, 1898, John Cabot received from the American Ink Company an order for a quantity of carbon black, to be used in the preparation of ink. The goods were manufactured, delivered, and paid for. As soon as the carbon black was received, the company began to use it in making ink, which it sold to printers. A month later the company's customers presented complaints of the quality of the ink furnished, and on the complaints being reported to Cabot, he offered to exchange the unused ink for an equal amount of new goods. The new goods were accepted, but the old goods were not returned. Then Clarence J. Osborn, as Cabot's assignee, brought suit in the Second Municipal Court to recover the purchase price of the new shipment. The Justice, on a counter-claim for damages for breach of an express warranty as to the quality of the former shipment, allowed the damages, and gave plaintiff a judgment for the difference. That judgment has been affirmed on plaintiff's appeal, by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The Court held, by Justice Leventritt, that the express warranty of the quality of the carbon black to be manufactured, survived acceptance, and the ink company might set off damages for the breach, without returning or offering to return the defective goods. The question was held to be one of fact on the issue whether defects in the ink to be manufactured were patent or latent, and if they were found to have been patent, there could have been no recovery. But if they were found to have been latent, the implied warranty survived acceptance and was actionable.

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COMMON CARRIERS.—A contract to carry ocean freight from Galveston to New York for John A. Graves for six months from March, 1898, at a fixed rate, was signed on behalf of the Miami Steamship Company by R. H. Vaughan; its authorized soliciting agent, in his own name. The agreement was subsequently ratified by the General Freight Agent of the company. A judgment awarded by Justice Lynn to Mr. Graves in his action brought in the First Municipal Court for damages for breach of the contract was affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, held that the contract, upon the facts stated, was binding upon the company, and was not abrogated by the declaration of war between the United States and Spain. The Court held that it was therefore no answer to the breach of the contract for the carrier to allege that its sailings were discontinued because of "lack of safety of the vessel," and because the carrier had "disposed of its ships by charter," it appearing that such disposition was both voluntary and profitable.

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BILL OF SALE BY AN INSOLVENT CORPORATION.—A suit brought in the Supreme Court in this city by John McQueen, as receiver of the Powerville Felt Roofing Company, to recover goods alleged to have been wrongfully converted by the defendants, was dismissed, the court holding that the action should have been in equity for an accounting, and not at law for a conversion. The defendants claimed title under a bill of sale made by the roofing company. The plaintiff insisted that the bill of sale was void, because given by an insolvent corporation in contravention of the statute of 1897. The First Appellate Division directed a reversal and new trial, holding, by Justice O'Brien, that an action at law for conversion was proper against persons who had unlawfully taken possession of property of an insolvent corporation, though an equity suit might also be instituted.

Dr. Roberts Injured by a Fall.

Dr. Nathan S. Roberts of 112 East Fifty-eighth Street, while making a professional call yesterday morning at 235 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, fell down a flight of stairs, and is now in the Harlem Hospital suffering from a badly sprained ankle. He had started to descend the stairs leading from the second to the first floor, when his foot caught in the stair carpet and he tripped and fell. The injury, while painful, is not serious.

Site for a New Synagogue.

The Hebrew Mutual Benevolent Society of Coney Island purchased a plot of ground yesterday at the corner of Sheepshead Bay Road and West Eighth Street, 45 feet in Eighth Street and about 200 feet in Neptune Avenue, as a site for a synagogue. The temple will be the first Jewish house of worship in that vicinity.

Ask Removal of Convicts' Home.

Mrs. Ballington Booth having refused to accept the proposition of the citizens of Flushing to purchase the home for ex-convicts, the Flushing Citizens' Association met Tuesday night and passed resolutions asking her to remove Hope Hall from Flushing. A copy of the resolutions was sent to Mrs. Booth.

There'll Never Be A Better Time To Buy Ladies' Jackets.

$18, $20, $25 and $30 Kersey Jackets, now $10.00.

$12, $15, and $16.50 Kersey Jackets, now $7.50.

$9.50, $10 and $11.50 Kersey Jackets, now $5.75.

$15 Golf Capes, $7.50.

13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TABLES REDUCED.

Three kinds are needed for "At Homes."

Our afternoon tea tables at $5.50 fairly glow with quaintness. Novel ones with little circular or crescent tops for vases or fernery; tea things set on lower round. Tabouerettes for books or coffee at 90 cents.

A specially fine lot of mahogany parlor tables; one with inlaid brass line for $8.00, (reduced from $11.00,) another at $16.00, (reduced from $20.00,) most graceful in form, carving of acanthus scrolls.

All charming and inexpensive, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

F. J. VAN ORDER, DEFENDANT.

Bank Cashier Accused of Being Partner in a Defunct Firm—His Attorney Calls It a Spite Suit.

A suit is now pending in the City Court in which Frank J. Van Order, cashier of the Gansevoort Bank, is sued as a partner in the defunct butter and egg commission house of Garner & Co. of 844 Washington Street. The complainants in the action are Martin & Murray, commission merchants, who seek to recover $517.40.

The complainants charge that Cashier Van Order early in 1898 entered into a partnership agreement with Robert J. Garner, who was already in the butter and egg business and a depositor in the bank, and that by virtue of this agreement and Van Order's position in the bank, Garner was enabled to secure large loans from that institution and to obtain extended credit from other firms. Garner & Co. failed last November for about $6,000, and this is the first suit growing out of the failure.

The suit was brought in the City Court on Nov. 8, and Van Order, through his attorney, filed an answer denying that he was ever a partner in the firm of Garner & Co. When the case came up for trial yesterday the plaintiffs were confronted by an order from Judge Kirkpatrick of the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., staying all proceedings because Van Order had filed a petition in bankruptcy in the New Jersey Court. City Judge O'Dwyer adjourned the case until to-morrow, while one of the plaintiff's attorneys went to Trenton to ask for a vacation of the order.

Mr. Wilder of Wilder & Anderson, plaintiff's counsel, in discussing the case yesterday exhibited two documents upon which is based the claim that the bank cashier did embark in the butter and egg business with Garner. One of these letters, purporting to bear Van Order's signature, is dated New York, Feb. 9, 1898, and reads as follows:

I agree to allow R. J. Garner $35 per week on account of running the business, and agree to stand one-half the expenses of running the same, after which we will share and share alike until the $500 is paid. I agree to put into the business all my time to same, at which time this is to become void. I also agree to put into the business $500 to continue said partnership after a note of $1,500 is paid.

The second instrument is a letter purporting to have been written by Van Order in September of last year. It is addressed to Garner as "Dear Bob," and among other things says: "I wish you would furnish me with a statement of your business since Jan. 31, 1898, as per agreement of that date and Feb. 9, 1898, in which you were to receive $35 per week as manager of the buisness and divide half profits." Mr. Wilder threatens to prosecute Van Order for perjury for swearing to his answer that he was not a partner in the firm.

Mr. Van Order referred all inquirers on the subject to his attorney, Edward Swann, who is also a Director and member of the Loan Committee of the Gansevoort Bank. "It's simply a question of spite on the part of Garner," said Mr. Swann. "In January 1898, Garner, who was a neighbor of Van Order, at Cranford, N. J., was in need of $1,500, and Van Order, to help him out, negotiated a loan, Garner giving a mortgage on some property in Cranford and signing this agreement:

In consideration of F. J. Van Order negotiating a certain note for $1,500 dated Jan. 31, 1898, for fourth months, I, R. J. Garner, agree to convey to said F. J. Van Order, as security for payment of said note, a mortgage on a house, barn, and three lots in Cranford, N. J., a chattel mortgage on all the contents of said house, and one-half interest in all the profits of the business of Garner & Co., without liability as partner.

"Garner went along without paying this note until last October, when foreclosure proceedings were threatened, and the note was paid. I have submitted the reports of two mercantile agencies made on three different occasions last year, in which Garner admitted the firm of Garner & Co. consisted of himself alone. Mr. Van Order filed an application in bankruptcy at my suggestion because he refuses to have all of Garner's debts thrust upon him."

CIVIL ENGINEERS IN SESSION.

American Society Elects Officers and Holds a Reception.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers was begun yesterday morning in the house of the society in this city, at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. President Desmond Fitzgerald of Boston presided at the opening session. The report of the Committee on Standard Time, recommending the adoption of the French system of counting hours from one to twenty, was accepted, and the committee was thanked and discharged. No definite expression of the society on the recommendations of the report was made.

William Barclay Parsons of this city delivered an illustrated lecture at the afternoon session describing the survey recently made by him in China, and giving an account of Chinese life as he found it on a journey of 1,100 miles, 500 of which were through the unexplored Province of Hunan, the most anti-foreign section of the Chinese Empire. In the evening a reception for members and their families was held. The sessions will be continued to-day.

The following officers were elected at the morning session: President—John Findlay Wallace, Chicago; Vice Presidents—Rudolph Hering, New York, and Alfred Noble, Chicago; Treasurer—Joseph M. Knap, New York; Directors—John F. O'Rourke and Henry B. Seaman, New York; Thomas H. Johnson, Pittsburg; Joseph Ramsey, Jr., St. Louis; Henry B. Richardson, New Orleans, and George A. Quinlan, Houston, Texas.

O'Neill's.

New Tailor-made Suits for Spring.

We are now showing a number of advanced styles in Women's Tailor-made Suits for the coming season, at very Moderate Prices.

The workmanship, style and finish are equal to Custom Tailoring—two noteworthy items.

WALKING SUITS of Extra Quality of Pebble Cheviot, Short Jaunty Semi-Tight fitting Jacket, new box plaited Skirt, 25.00

SUITS OF CHEVIOT, Latest Coat, Revers and Collar of Applique over White Silk, Taffeta lined, Skirt in the new Box plaited effects, finished with stitching and lined with Taffeta, 45.00

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Upholstery,
4th floor.

LACE CURTAINS.
Arabian lace curtains,—insertions and heavy corded patterns,—full size,
$5.00, $7.50 and $9.50 per pair;
Usual price, $6.50 to $11.50

PORTIERES.
Imported velours, embroidered in handsome scroll designs,—trimmed with antique fringe. Colors:—Empire red and green, turquoise, Indian red, Burgundy rose, nile and mouse.
$17.50 and $25.00 per pair.

BEDSTEADS.
Fine brass bedsteads, new models,—plain or swell foot-rail, 4 feet 6 inches wide,
$27.50 and $35.00;
Value, $40.00 and $50.00

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g., at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Planeon, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calvé, MM. Dippel, Dufriche, Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Zelie de Lussan; MM. Saleza, Campanari, and Van Rooy, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 22, at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 24th at 7:30. DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs (début,) Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 26, at 7:45. Double Bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli. MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; MOZART, Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER, Adrianos Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices. Adm. 50c.

HON. O. F. WILLIAMS,
Late U. S. Consul at Manila, who was with Dewey on the Olympia when the Spanish fleet was sunk, will speak at the
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
4th Av., and 23d St., Friday, Jan. 19, at 11 A. M., on
"MERCANTILE PROBLEMS IN THE PHILIPPINES."
Admission free. Please leave card.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
To-night at 7:45 CYRANO DE BERGERAC
To-morrow, Beau Brummell. Sat. Mat., The First Violin. Sat. Evg., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Next Week—Mr. John Drew, The Tyranny of Tears.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Limited number of tickets now on sale at Sherry's, 5th Ave. and 44th St., and at Tyson's.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Ed. Harrigan & Co Cont. Perf. Hilda Thomas & Co 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MOULIERE SISTERS. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. THE NAWNS.
Leo Dervalo, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

SHERRY'S, 5th Avenue and 44th St.
This (Thursday) Afternoon at 3.
Madame Gadski
Explanatory Recital
and
Mr. Walter Damrosch
on
"Tristan and Isolde."
DIRECTION OF MR. C. L. GRAFF.
Tickets, $2. On sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNABE HALL, 5th Av. & 20th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
Direction Victor Thrane.
New York String Quartette
assisted by
MARK HAMBOURG
The Great Russian Pianist.
Seats, $1.50 & $1. Knabe Piano Used.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at 16 West 11th St. and 19 West 56th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 23 at 8.15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Jan. 1 to Ja., 27. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission ..... 25c.
75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50c. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
TAMMANY TIGERS—2 Burlesques.
EXTRA—MLLE. PAULA.

THE NEW YORK Nxt. Sat. Ev., Jan. 20, Initial Presentation of the New Magnificent Spectacle, BROADWAY to TOKIO.
Sale of Seats and Boxes Now Progressing.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

Keith's Continuous Performance.
MINNIE SELIGMAN, GEORGE WILSON.
LOUISE CUNNING, THE DE FOREESTS, Matthews & Harris, Biograph, etc.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

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MATINEE TO-DAY.
Wine, Women & Song Co.
East 14th St. Burke Bros. and Great Vaudeville

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Phone 224 Mad. Sq.
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—AN ENEMY TO THE KING.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK but one of the best of rural plays,
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.